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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1973

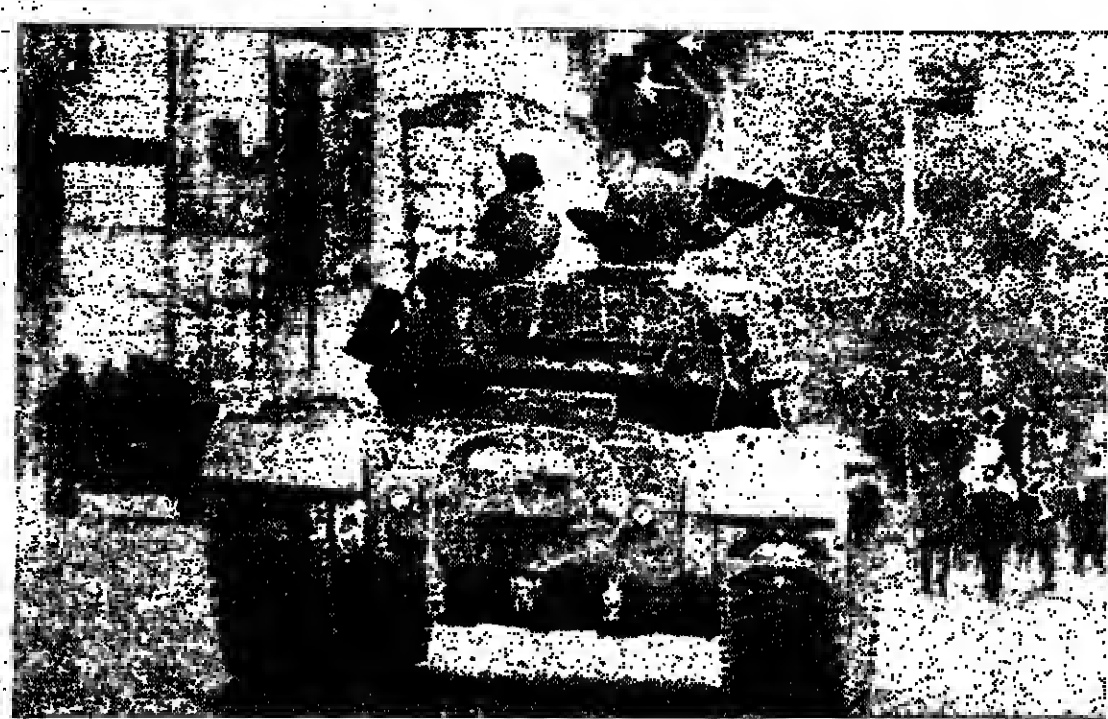
Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Fair, 11-4 (42-30). Tomorrow, sunny, 12-10 (50-40). LONDON: Sunny, 10-11 (50-40). Tomorrow, cloudy, 10-11 (50-40). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 10-11 (50-40). Tomorrow, sunny, 12-10 (50-40). FAIR: Temp. 64-62 (48-44). NEW YORK: Temp. 64-62 (48-44). Yesterday's temp. 64-62 (48-44).

28,256

## Morning After In Athens

Army tanks moving  
position in Athens  
tation Square after  
proclamation of martial  
law throughout the country.  
The tanks and armored forces  
were moved into the capital  
city after the widespread  
demonstrations which left  
at least one person dead  
and more than 100 injured.



## Athens Clashes Continue After Tanks, Troops Rout Students; Toll Put at 9

By Paul Hoffmann  
ATHENS, Nov. 18 (NYT)—  
The government's use of  
armored forces to disperse  
demonstrations in Athens  
yesterday, clashed with police  
in the city's center, and  
the death toll rose to nine.

The military-backed regime  
of General George Papadopoulos,  
in a statement this afternoon,  
blamed "anarchists" for today's  
disturbances. The forces of  
order, according to the statement,  
had quickly broken up all disorders,  
and "Greece's economic  
and social life is going on normally."

The death toll of what had  
started last week as a student  
rebellion against the government  
has deeply shocked the nation.  
Greeks recalled today that  
no body was killed when the ruling  
military junta seized power in  
a coup in April, 1967, and when  
King Constantine, the deposed  
sovereign, staged an abortive  
counter-coup in December of that  
year.

Athens, usually lively and relaxed  
on Sundays, looked grim and  
sullen in today's mild, sunny  
weather. Residents and tourists  
were prepared to withdraw  
indoors at 4:00 p.m. again today, as  
they were forced to do yesterday.

regime stated tonight that  
persons had died in the  
city that began here early  
yesterday.

A menacing deployment of  
tanks and crack armored units  
here and in other large cities  
showed the regime's determination  
to put down any resistance.

During the demonstrations in  
Athens today, the police were  
seen detaining many persons.

Students in these three cities  
had occupied colleges last week,  
starting the chain of events that  
led to the suspension of constitutional  
liberties.

Paul Getty's father offers  
to pay ransom to kidnappers.

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—  
After offering to pay the ransom,  
the father of 17-year-old Paul  
Getty 2d walked in London today  
to hear from kidnappers in Italy  
who claim to have cut off one  
of the boy's ears.

Paul Getty 2d, son of one of  
the world's richest men, offered  
last night to pay the ransom.  
He did not disclose how much  
he had offered but press specula-

tion today put the figure at about  
\$2.5 million.

2 Million Italians  
Go to Local Polls

ROME, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—  
Nearly two million Italians began  
voting today in a series of provincial  
and local elections that may  
provide an indication of the  
popularity of the nation's five-  
month-old center-left coalition  
government.

The elections, spread over two  
days and involving about 4.5 per-  
cent of the national electorate,  
are the first to be held since the  
formation in June of a new  
government headed by a Christian  
Democrat, Mariano Rumor.

Apart from local issues, voters  
were believed to be principally  
concerned over the country's  
economic situation, the threat of  
oil and gas shortages this winter  
and, in the southern areas, the  
alleged continued negligence of  
the central government toward  
their depressed region.

Channel Pact Signed as Heath,  
Pompidou Discuss EEC Unity

By Alvin Shuster  
LONDON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—  
British Prime Minister Edward  
Heath and French President Georges  
Pompidou yesterday concluded  
days of talks on the future  
of Europe and then toasted  
the signing of a Channel Tunnel  
treaty.

The tunnel, which could cost  
about \$2 billion by the time of  
completion in 1980, will carry pa-  
ssengers and freight. It will con-  
sist of two parallel tubes, each  
carrying a single line of railroad  
tracks with a service tube running  
between them. The journey under  
the Channel would take 35 min-  
utes.

The treaty declares the inten-  
tion of both governments to build  
the tunnel and to proceed with  
the initial work of boring about  
a mile and a quarter of tunnel  
from either end of the route. The  
final decision on proceeding is  
expected after this construction  
is completed sometime in 1975.

will be easier for you to  
and pick our roses of  
day and, for us, it will no  
be a long way to Tip-  
y," said the French Prime-  
Minister, Pierre Bideaud,  
joined in signing one docu-  
ment yesterday. The most im-

portant pact was signed by Sir  
Alex Douglas-Home, Britain's  
foreign secretary, and Michel  
Jobert, the French foreign min-  
ister, in a ceremony at Mr.  
Heath's country residence at  
Chequers.

Both leaders and their min-  
isters have been stressing the  
need in recent days for Europe  
to draw politically closer in world  
affairs, particularly since its  
failure to demonstrate any sig-  
nificant influence in the Middle  
East conflict.

As Mr. Pompidou returned to  
Paris last night, officials said the  
two leaders also discussed such  
topics as American-European re-  
lations, the Middle East, oil

shortages, China, the European  
security talks and a variety of  
problems facing the Common  
Market, including the prospects  
for the regional fund to help the  
community's undeveloped regions.  
In their briefings, officials were  
long on topics but short on  
details.

## Discusses Watergate, Finances

# 'I Am Not a Crook,' Nixon Says In Defending Personal Record

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
DISNEY WORLD, Fla., Nov. 18  
(NYT).—President Nixon told a  
group of newspaper executives  
last night that he had never "pro-  
fited from public service," and  
added: "I am not a crook. I have  
earned everything I've got."

In a one-hour question-and-  
answer session with 400 partici-  
pants in the Associated Press  
Managing Editors annual conven-  
tion, Mr. Nixon defended himself  
against all charges of wrongdoing  
and attempted to regain the politi-  
cal offensive.

After months of torment over  
the Watergate and allied scan-  
dals, the President gave detailed  
answers to more than a dozen  
questions. Among his disclosures  
were the following:

● That he paid only "nominal  
amounts" of taxes in 1970 and  
1971, principally because of de-  
ductions available to him for his  
donation of his vice-presidential  
papers. He gave no figures, but  
did not dispute those reported  
recently by the Providence, R.I.,  
newspapers—\$792 for 1970 and  
\$878 for 1971.

● That after he entered office,  
former President Johnson told  
him he had donated his presi-  
dential papers to the government  
for a tax exemption. The Internal  
Revenue Service appraised the  
papers at \$500,000 and the people  
who prepared his returns took  
that deduction, he said. He said  
the government could give him  
back the papers any time and  
he could make more than \$500,000  
by publishing them.

● That a recording of his  
reminiscences for June 20, which  
had not previously been disclosed,  
showed that former Attorney  
General John N. Mitchell had  
told him he had no details of the  
Watergate case but merely "ex-  
pressed his chagrin to me that  
the organization over which he  
had control could have gotten  
out of hand in this way." Later,  
Mr. Nixon said that "looking  
back, perhaps I should have  
cross-examined" Mr. Mitchell to  
discover what he knew about  
Watergate.

● That the system which pro-  
duced the tape recordings of Mr.  
Nixon's Watergate conversations  
at the White House, many of  
which were said to be of marginal  
quality, cost only \$2,500 and con-  
sisted of "a little Sony" tape  
recorder and some "little lapel  
mikes in my desk."

● That he believed that when  
all legal proceedings had been  
completed, his former key as-  
sociates, H. R. Haldeman and  
John D. Ehrlichman, "will come  
out all right," but that "they've  
already been convicted in the  
minds of millions of Americans  
because of what happened before  
the Senate Watergate committee."

● That the Secret Service had,  
as previously reported, but never  
confirmed, placed a tap on the  
telephone of the President's  
brother, Donald, in an effort to  
learn of the activities of foreign-  
ers "who were trying to get him  
the improper influence."

● That an increase in milk  
prices in 1972 had come about  
not because of promised cam-  
paign contributions from milk  
producers but because of con-

gressional pressure from, among  
others, Sen. George McGovern of  
South Dakota, the President's  
Democratic opponent.

Mr. Nixon dealt only briefly  
with non-Watergate topics during  
the nationally televised interview  
from the convention at this vast  
entertainment complex near Or-  
lando. But he did say that a  
system of gasoline rationing  
"would be something that the  
American people would resent  
very much," and added that his  
administration's goal "is to make  
it not necessary."

The President seemed com-  
posed and on top of the subject  
throughout the one-hour session,  
faltering perceptively only dur-  
ing the discussion of his taxes.  
In contrast with some of his re-  
cent appearances, he did not be-  
rate his critics or his political  
enemies.

He even had a bit of humor  
for one of the harshest of these.  
When Harry Rosenfeld, the met-  
ropolitan editor of The Washing-  
ton Post, which carried some of  
the most damaging early Water-  
gate revelations, asked a ques-

tion, the President answered it  
and added: "I like your sports  
page."

Only once did any bitterness  
emerge. Discussing measures he  
had taken to alleviate the energy  
shortage, Mr. Nixon noted that  
he had left behind the back-up  
plane that usually accompanies  
his personal jet. If his plane  
"goes down," he said, "it goes  
down and then they don't have  
to impeach."

The editors, who came here  
from 43 states, clapped tepidly  
when the President entered the  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



TO THE POINT—President Nixon gesturing during his press conference.

## Israeli-Egyptian Talks Will Resume Today on Oct. 22 Cease-Fire Line

CAIRO, Nov. 18 (UPI).—  
Egyptian and Israeli military  
representatives will meet again  
tomorrow to resume talks on dis-  
engagement of their forces, in-  
cluding the question of an Is-  
raeli pullback to the first cease-  
fire line of Oct. 22, a United  
Nations spokesman said today.

The meeting will be "informal,"  
the spokesman said, and will be  
attended by Maj. Gen. Emsio  
Sillavuo, commander of the UN  
Emergency Force. It will be held  
at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-  
Suez road, at the same spot  
where the American-sponsored  
cease-fire stabilization agreement  
was signed last Sunday.

"I understand there will be an-  
other informal meeting tomor-  
row," he added. He said that as  
far as he knew, the only differ-  
ence between formal and infor-  
mal meetings was the number of  
aides attending on both sides.

The last meeting, which was  
informal, was held Thursday, Mr.  
Sillavuo said, and it was then  
that they began discussing the  
problem of withdrawal to the  
Oct. 22 line.

Oct. 22 was the date of the first  
of two cease-fire resolutions  
adopted by the UN Security  
Council. Egypt says Israeli forces  
on the west bank of the Suez  
Canal violated it and advanced  
to encircle Suez city and part of  
the Egyptian Third Army on the  
east bank of the waterway.

Red Cross officials said they  
repeatedly 68 Israeli prisoners of  
war today, bringing to 142 the  
number of Israelis sent home so  
far. They said Israel sent 1,508  
Egyptian prisoners today, bring-  
ing to more than 4,000 the num-  
ber of Egyptians returned.

The Red Cross said they evacu-  
ated 465 wounded Egyptians from  
Suez city today. This brought to  
1,283 the number of wounded sent  
from Suez and ended the opera-  
tion of evacuating wounded civil-  
ians and soldiers from the city, a  
Red Cross official said.

Planned cutback of 5 percent  
in January will apply to all coun-  
tries, including those in the  
European Economic Community.

"In appreciation of the politi-  
cal stand taken by the Common  
Market countries regarding the  
Middle East crisis, it has been  
decided not to implement the 5  
percent reduction for the month  
of December as it applies to Eu-  
rope (Common Market) only,"  
the Arabs said in a statement  
issued here after a four-hour  
meeting of the Organization of  
Arab Petroleum Exporting Coun-  
tries (OAPEC).

The embargo, as previously  
decided, will continue on the  
United States and Holland," the  
statement said.

Monthly Cutbacks  
The Arab nations announced  
on Nov. 5 a blanket 25 percent  
reduction in oil production effec-  
tive immediately plus monthly  
5 percent cutbacks until Israel  
withdraws from all occupied Arab  
territory. They had previously  
banned all oil supplies to the  
United States and the Nether-  
lands because of these countries'  
pro-Israeli stand.

The 10 members of OAPEC—  
Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya, Ku-  
wait, Syria, Egypt, Algeria, Abu  
Dhabi, Bahrain and Qatar—pro-  
vide about 30 percent of the  
world's oil.



TUNNEL TOAST—French President Georges Pompidou, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and British Prime Minister Edward Heath drink champagne following signing of treaty concerning construction and operation of Channel tunnel.

cluded topics for the summit  
meeting next month of the heads  
of government of the nine mem-  
bers of the European Economic  
Community.

Both leaders and their min-  
isters have been stressing the  
need in recent days for Europe  
to draw politically closer in world

affairs, particularly since its  
failure to demonstrate any sig-  
nificant influence in the Middle  
East conflict.

## Houston Chides Skylab Crew For Hiding Pogue's Vomiting

HOUSTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—  
Mission Control criticized the  
Skylab-3 astronauts last night for  
trying to hide the fact that Lt.  
Col. William R. Pogue vomited  
on his first day in space.

Chief astronaut Alan B.  
Shepard, speaking on an open  
communications line in an unu-  
sual move, told the space-station  
crew: "We think you made a  
fairly serious error in judgment  
in not letting us know the report  
of your condition."

Col. Pogue, 43, the mission com-  
mander, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr,  
41, and scientist-astronaut Ed-  
ward G. Gibson, 37, had reported  
that they felt chopper after their  
move yesterday from their Apollo  
delivery ship into the house-size  
orbiting laboratory for man's  
longest space flight.

The crew reported that Col.  
Pogue, an Air Force officer, felt  
"nauseous" Friday but they did  
not mention his vomiting. They  
said he took motion-sickness  
medicine.



## 'Tricked' on Meeting Place, Date

## Qadhafi Fears 'Capitulation,' To Shun Arab Summit Talks

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, said yesterday that he would refuse to participate in the summit meeting of Arab leaders

in Algiers Nov. 26 because he felt it was designed to put a stamp of approval on Egypt's and Syria's "capitulation."

In an interview in Tripoli with the Paris newspaper Le Monde, Col. Qadhafi said, referring to the summit:

"They tricked me. I proposed Benghazi or Cairo as a site for the summit. President Sadat chose his capital. The other chiefs of state had given their approval. We agreed then to meet discreetly in Cairo Nov. 10. We even set the hour. But it was only a ruse on their part. I abruptly learned that the summit would be held in Algiers Nov. 26."

"Bit Players"

Who "they" referred to was not made clear. Col. Qadhafi went on:

"The Arab leaders secretly agreed to resolve their differences at the meeting of foreign ministers that will be held two days before the summit. The role of the chiefs of state was reduced to that of bit players."

"They'll only give their approval to what was already decided. Now we already know the agenda of this meeting. It is aimed at patching the cracks that have appeared on the facade of Arab unity before consolidating the diplomatic strategy of Egypt and Syria."

"In other words," he said, "we are invited to give our benediction to the recognition of the state of Israel with which Egypt and Syria are preparing to make peace. Let's be more clear. Cairo and Damascus are seeking to obtain our stamp of approval for their plan for capitulation."

Col. Qadhafi said that "I want to make a disclosure to you today," and added: "I bought for cash, tens of combat aircraft, hundreds of tanks, numerous anti-aircraft pieces, anti-aircraft installations, and various other types of military materiel, all of Soviet manufacture and I delivered them to the Arab belligerents."

He did not say how the materiel was used or if it was specifically bought from Russia. He denied, however, that Libya's French-built Mirage jet fighters were turned over to Egypt.

Asked if it was true that at one time he wanted all the Arab countries to break diplomatic relations with the United States, Col. Qadhafi replied:

"Yes, I considered such a step. America deserved us breaking off with it. However, I don't deny Cairo its sovereign right to re-establish relations with the United States. I understand the usefulness of such relations which contribute to dissipating the impression that Egypt is a satellite of the U.S.S.R. and oblige the U.S.S.R. to deal on a basis of equality with Saudi Arabia. I don't make any distinction between [Secretary of State Henry A.] Kissinger and [Soviet Premier Alexei N.] Kosygin. They're all the same. They defend the interests of the superpowers."

He said he would have no objections to meeting with Secretary Kissinger, described in the Libyan press as a "Zionist" and a "German Jew" "in an open dialogue," he said.

## Qadhafi in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 18 (UPI)—Col. Qadhafi arrived here today on a four-day official visit to Yugoslavia, his first such trip outside the Arab world since he came to power in 1969.

## Portugal Acts To Reduce Its UN Truce Dues

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Portugal formally asked the General Assembly yesterday to remove it from a list of 23 economically advanced countries expected to share about one-third of the cost of the UN Middle East Emergency Force.

Under a resolution offered Friday, Portugal would have to pay about \$46,000 toward the cost of the force. But if the assembly accepts its amendment removing it from the "most-developed countries" list, its contribution would be reduced to about \$7,000.

Spain, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Romania were among European states excluded from the list of advanced countries.

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Wrecked school grounds of Athens Polytechnic with smashed and burnt-out car at left.



Immobilized Athens buses with damaged tires on Saturday following the heavy street fighting that occurred between combined military forces and rioting students.

## Arabs Exempt Eight Nations In EEC From Dec. Oil Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

The Dutch joined in the mainly French and British-inspired policy position despite their demand for complete solidarity between the Nine to meet the Arab boycott, with promises to pool fuel resources. Britain and France had been assured of their oil supplies by the Arabs.

The eight Common Market countries exempted from the December oil cutback are Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Japan, which gets about 85 percent of its oil from the Middle East, is not exempted.

Ibrahim Obeid of Saudi Arabia, who read the OPEC statement to newsmen, said European states outside the Common Market were also cut exempted.

In The Hague, Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep today again called for "an equitable" supply of oil within the Common Market and said that the interdependence of member states was the basis for further community cooperation.

Mr. van der Stoep said in a speech to parliament: "For the Dutch government, the basic position is that the fundamental principles of the Common Market should be maintained."

Therefore, "an equitable supply situation in the member states should be guaranteed."

In a separate meeting in Vienna yesterday, Western oil companies and the Persian Gulf producers disagreed on a new price structure for crude oil.

"We asked them if they thought prices should be linked to supply and demand. They said they did not think a market-orientated system would work," Jamshid Amouzgar, Iran's minister of finance, said.

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## Saigon Reports Red Guerrillas Increase Activity

SAIGON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The military command today reported an increase in activities by Communist guerrillas in the Mekong Delta and near the Cambodian border.

It said that five civilians were wounded in a dynamite explosion in a market in the Delta province of Kien Hoa, about 50 miles south of Saigon. Two civilians and a soldier were wounded in an explosion of Communist-placed dynamite at a bus station in the same province, the command said.

In Kien Tuong Province, bordering Cambodia, two civilians and a militiaman were killed yesterday in a bus when it hit a Communist mine near the district town of Kien Binh, the command said. Six persons were injured and the bus was destroyed, it reported.

In a battle for an important stretch of Highway 14 near the Cambodian border, the command said, government forces were slowly advancing but reported no major clashes.

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian command said today that government troops still were trying to clear territory around the provincial capital of Prey Veng, 38 miles east of the capital. It said that government troops have cleared a two-mile-wide strip around the besieged provincial capital of Takeo, 40 miles south of Phnom Penh.

## Bomb in Belfast Demolishes Bar

BELFAST, Nov. 18 (AP)—A wave of bomb blasts left at least six persons injured tonight in the last hours before a Christmas cease-fire called by Northern Ireland's main Protestant guerrillas.

The Ulster Volunteer Force had warned that any of its members breaking the 43-day truce, set to start at midnight, would face "severe physical punishment or execution."

It was not immediately clear whether the rash of bombs to demolish originated from Protestant extremists operating before the start of the cease-fire or from guerrillas of the Catholic-based Irish Republican Army.

In an announcement, the cease-fire, the UVF urged the Ulster Freedom Fighters, a smaller Protestant group, to honor the decision.

Last night, the police caught two suspected Protestant bombers following a car chase across the city. Three other men were arrested in suburban Glenagatley shortly after a faulty bomb caused slight damage to a bar there, the police said.

## Czech Palach's Body Reportedly Cremated

PRAGUE, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The body of Jan Palach, a 21-year-old student who burned himself to death to protest political reprisals following the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, has been cremated at his family's request, according to an announcement in the Prague evening newspaper Vecerni Praha.

The announcement did not disclose where the ashes had been placed.

## Houston Chides Skylab Crew

(Continued from Page 1)

ery craft to the Skylab is extra food, brought along because this mission has been extended from 28 days to 84.

"Procedural errors" during activation of the space station added to the crew's workload. Wrong valves were turned, and dumped overboard an antiseptic solution for sterilizing their water system. The incorrect setting of switches delayed a test of a ventilation system and a television system.

Although the crew had not been scheduled to start medical and scientific work before three days of activating and stocking the Skylab, Dr. Joseph J. Cavert, physicist, today took blood from himself and his crewmates and processed the samples for later study on earth.

Craft Was Shipshape

The crew for this third and final manned mission in the \$2.6-billion Skylab project found the space station in good condition. It had been unoccupied since the Skylab-2 crew's return to earth Sept. 25.

Besides getting a dressing-

## Carillon Silenced, Floodlights Darkened

## Iowa Town Helps Out in Fuel Crisis

By Seth S. King

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Nov. 18 (UPI).—There is a strange silence in this town's central square and an unusual dimness at dusk. As a testimonial to Jefferson's determination to play its part in conserving energy, the bells in the Mahanay Memorial Carillon Tower no longer peal their hymns and patriotic music.

The four large amplifiers that rolled this music over central Iowa six times a day have been turned off and the banks of 1,000-watt floodlights that bathed the 162-foot granite column—the town's tallest structure, aside from the farmers' co-op elevator—have been darkened.

## 'Something's Missing'

"It's a funny feeling you get about that carillon," said Walt Sidwell, a member of the Greene County Board of Supervisors, which maintains and operates the carillon.

"After seven years of hearing it every day, you don't notice it very much. Then suddenly we shut it off and you realize there's something strange, that something's missing."

Mr. Sidwell said the electricity being saved was not great, but it was one step the county government could take to help.

The supervisors, with the local council and merchants, have also decided to curtail the hours of Christmas lighting on storefronts downtown, to reduce police and sheriff's patrolling whenever possible, to dim the rotunda in the courthouse and to turn down the thermostat in public buildings.

For Jefferson, like many other American towns and cities, has been trying, in the 11 days since President Nixon issued his call for fuel conservation, to save all the energy it can.

Many residents have vowed publicly to turn down their own thermostats and to observe the 50-mile-an-hour speed limit that Gov. Robert Ray called for last week.

## Supply of Electricity

Most of these steps, too, were largely symbolic. Jefferson already has a firm supply of electricity and a new nuclear power plant being completed near Cedar Rapids will add more in February. The Iowa Electric Light and Power Co., which also supplies the natural gas that heats most homes in this community of 4,500 persons, is confident that no homes will be cold this winter, unless occupants get so swept up in the conservation effort that they make them that way.

In addition there was the comforting sight of the long lines of trucks, heaped full of golden corn, that stretched from the elevator doors out to the highway.

They carried the last of the largest corn crop ever harvested in Greene County, and it was coming in dry. The area's soybean crop, also the largest ever handled at the elevator, was already safely dried and stored.

Last year, long before there was even any talk of a national fuel crisis, Jefferson found out what a local one was like. Just a year ago, this area was hit with 10 inches of wet snow, un-

usually early, following the wettest autumn in memory. The corn and soybeans were so high in moisture that the elevators in Greene County quickly expanded the quotas of natural gas they normally use to dry these crops before storing them. This forced the elevators to shift to propane or fuel oil, when they could get it, and supplies of these fuels were exhausted. Jefferson barely made it through last winter.

## Romania Sets Fuel Rationing Other Energy-Saving Moves

BUCHAREST, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Romania today became the first Eastern European nation to announce wide-ranging fuel rationing and other measures to cope with a predicted energy shortage this winter.

A government decree set a ceiling on gasoline consumption, lowered speed limits on roads and limited electricity usage and other methods of heating.

The maximum highway speed was cut to between 80 and 100 kilometers an hour, depending on a car's engine size, and the top speed in residential areas was set at 60 kilometers an hour. All whether government-owned, privately owned or company-owned, were limited to 40 liters of gasoline a month until March 31, 1974, and to 60 liters a month from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1974.

Heating in industrial plants was limited to between 16 and 18 degrees Centigrade (61 degrees Fahrenheit) and to 20 Centigrade (68 Fahrenheit) in homes. Hot water in homes will be cut off between midnight and 4 a.m.

Lighting in shop windows will be kept at 50 percent of the usual voltage during working hours and forbidden at other times.

In a private meeting last week, President Nicolae Ceausescu reported to have said that energy-saving measures should not be linked to the cutback by Arab oil-exporting nations but observers speculated that Romania's 14 million tons of oil domestically last year and imported about 8 million tons.

In a telegram to the conference, Mr. Kissinger said "a dialogue which can lead to new levels of understanding and cooperation."

Latin American countries frequently have complained that they are being neglected by the Nixon administration. The Bogota meeting was called by Colombia and Mexico in response to Mr. Kissinger's announced intention to work for better relations with Latin America.

Belgian Driving Ban

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Dissident, student and pedestrian made up almost all of the traffic in Belgium today as only a few drivers risked heavy fines and the possibility of prison sentences by breaking the ban on Sunday driving.

Belgium is one of four Western European nations to have announced a Sunday driving ban. Today was the first such day for Belgium, the third for the Netherlands, and West Germany and Denmark have scheduled a ban beginning Nov. 25.

The ban here began at 3 a.m. today. By 6:30 p.m., police reported that 112 motorists had been arrested for disregarding the ban.

In the first 15 hours of the ban, only 14 road accidents were reported. Belgium's weekend average of accidents causing injuries is 339.

In Brussels, dozens of horse riders went to the city center for the first time in years and a few horse-drawn carriages were used. Public transportation was stepped up.

## 'I Am Not a Crook,' Nixon Says to Editors

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting room at the Contemporary Hotel on the Disraeli World grounds. But they, and particularly their families, responded much more warmly at the end.

Invited here for "some straight talk," the President got down to the questions at once, with almost no introductory remarks. Some of his responses were as long as 12 minutes, some as short as a few seconds.

He kept the session going beyond the allotted hour, remarking that that would not bother the television audience very much because "it's a lousy movie anyway."

Asked at one point what he planned to do when he retires, Mr. Nixon wisecracked, "that depends upon when I leave." But he continued more seriously, saying he would not make any speeches, he would not serve on any boards of directors, he would not practice law.

Perhaps he would write, he added, and then, almost wistfully, perhaps he would try to improve himself.

## Houston Chides Skylab Crew

down from Mission Control, Col. Carr faces a possible chiding by his wife who doesn't know where he put the keys to the family sports car.

Joann Carr asked NASA to set up a special phone conversation, and "they told me I could talk with him Monday," she said, with a wry smile.

Full Ransom Found In German Abduction

MUNICH, Nov. 18 (AP).—Police said that they recovered yesterday the missing money in a 3-million-mark ransom which millionaire restaurateur Friedrich Jahn, 55, paid for the release of his abducted 22-year-old daughter.

The case is solved, police said. The missing 700,000 marks were found in a forest north of Bayreuth, 200 miles north of Munich. The ransom was handed over on Thursday for the release of Evelyn Jahn. Johann Mittermeier, 24, a construction worker; his wife, Mariene; Peter Knapp, 27, a heating engineer; and Rudolf Meierhofer, a plumber, have been arrested.

## WEATHER

ALGIER	CL	6
AMSTERDAM	4	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	Fair
BELLEVILLE	7	Cloudy
BELMONT	4	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	2	Cloudy
BOSTON	24	Cloudy
CARLETON	27	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	27	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	Fair
DUBLIN	21	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	Cloudy
LISBON	17	Cloudy
LONDON	7	Sunny
MADRID	18	Fair
MILAN	9	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	Cloudy
MURKIN	17	Cloudy
NICE	24	Cloudy
OSLO	0	Fair
PARIS	11	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	Cloudy
ROME	17	Fair
SOFIA	12	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	Cloudy
TEHRAN	22	Unfavorable
TOKYO	12	Cloudy
TUNIS	19	Cloudy
VENICE	11	Cloudy
VIENTIANE	1	Cloudy
WARSAW	3	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	Sunny
ZURICH	8	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. (large) at 1100 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



# Nixon's Counsel Reportedly Given \$100,000 by Dairy Industry in '69

George Lardner Jr.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach, reportedly received \$100,000 from the dairy industry in 1969 to get sympathetic treatment in this administration.



Herbert W. Kalmbach

Under questioning by William A. Dobrovir, the attorney pressing the consumer lawsuit, Mr. Kalmbach said he was consulted about the \$100,000 payment, before it was made, by Harold Nelson, then general manager for AMPPI, and David Parr, then special counsel for the dairy co-op.

"I said it was a good idea," Mr. Kalmbach testified. "I thought it might produce a more sympathetic understanding in this administration to the problems of the dairy industry."

Meanwhile, U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica extended the deadline for delivery of the subpoenaed White House Watergate tapes Friday to allow time for technical experts to examine the recordings.

His new timetable made it certain that the first grand jury investigating Watergate would not get the tapes before it was scheduled to go out of existence on Dec. 5. But legislation to extend the life of the panel was considered certain to be enacted by Congress.

## Unreported Contributions

MIAMI, Nov. 18 (AP).—Federal agents have traced thousands of dollars in unreported cash contributions from federally financed housing builders to a safe in the Washington office of Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., the Miami Herald reported today.

Sen. Gurney declined to comment on the allegations until the completion of a grand jury investigation. "At the appropriate time, I shall make public my own knowledge about these allegations," he told the Herald.



Charles Alan Wright, during his stay in Washington.

## Didn't Know of Missing Tapes

# Nixon's Lawyer Back Home, Wondering What Happened

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Charles Alan Wright is back home in Texas now, after months of serving as President Nixon's chief legal strategist in the battle for control of the Watergate tapes.

He is getting abusive mail and is wondering what has happened to his reputation.

He is wondering too why no one bothered to tell him—until the day of the public announcement—that the White House was asserting that no tape recordings had been made of two of the nine White House conversations about Watergate.

"It was my secretary in Washington who told me," Mr. Wright said in a telephone interview from his office at the University of Texas law school in Austin.

"She said, 'You won't believe this, but two of the tapes don't exist. You should hear it from us before hearing it on the radio.'"

The secretary was calling from the White House, Mr. Wright said, and shortly afterward, J. Fred Buzhardt, the President's deputy counsel, announced, in Judge John J. Sirica's courtroom that the White House would not be able to turn over nine tapes after all, for two of the nine did not exist.

A few days later another White House staff member—an assistant named Stephen E. Bull—testified before Judge Sirica that Mr. Nixon had had a good idea, more than a month before, that those two tapes did not exist.

And Mr. Wright, who had already been criticized in some legal circles for his participation in the White House's handling of the tapes case, found himself in a more awkward position than ever before.

He had gone to the White House last summer with a national reputation, in the legal community at least, as one of the country's best constitutional scholars. He was considered impeccably professional and honest.

But now, in the minds of many lawyers and laymen alike, he is the lawyer who told Judge Sirica on Oct. 23 that Mr. Nixon would comply "in all respects" with the subpoena for the tapes—leaving the clear impression that tapes

# More Hope Seen for Schooling Home-School Roles Weighed In New Educational Study

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18 (UPI).—The results of an extensive international study of schools and learning are causing second thoughts among educators about the growing belief that the home background youngsters bring to school is more important to their academic achievements than anything the schools do.

This is perhaps the major impression that emerged from a conference of many of the world's leading educational authorities, who have just met here to ponder the implications of a 66-million study conducted by the Stockholm-based International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, known as IEA. The study, which surveyed 250,000 students and 50,000 teachers in 22 countries, including the United States, was one of the largest and most sophisticated social-science inquiries ever undertaken.

Because of its profound social and political implications, the issue of home versus school has stirred controversy in the United States since 1866, when the landmark Coleman Report suggested that the wide discrepancies observed in academic performance were more closely related to variations in home background than in variations in school quality. The inference that many drew was that it was futile to pump more money into schools until the cultural gap between the rich and poor was reduced.

## More Hopeful

But this week, the sociologist who started it all, Dr. James S. Coleman of the University of Chicago, told the conference that the new results "suggest to me somewhat more hopefulness about schooling than we had in the past."

It is not that the IEA findings

## Jury Holds Bull Worth Only \$750

SHERMAN, Texas, Nov. 18 (AP).—Ferdinand the bull was worth only \$750, according to a jury.

A six-member county jury awarded that amount last week to Jerry Russell, owner of the bull. Mr. Russell had sought \$3,500 in damages.

The suit was brought after Ferdinand, a 1,600-pound Charolais, was killed in September, 1972, after the animal broke into a pasture and served 25 Herefords belonging to Dick Arrington, a neighbor of Mr. Russell's.

Mr. Arrington said that the incident resulted in offspring of lesser quality.

## Drifter, 18, Is Booked In Los Angeles Fire

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18 (AP).—An 18-year-old transient has been booked for investigation of murder in an apartment house blaze that killed 24 persons, police said yesterday.

Police said Michael Altemburg matched the description of a man seen near the Stratford Apartments when the city's worst residential fire broke out. About six of the 52 injured remained in critical or serious condition, officials said.

In Tucson, Ariz., Police Sgt. Robert Donahue said he confirmed with Los Angeles authorities that Altemburg was declared delinquent and committed to the Arizona Youth Center, following his arrest for arson at a Tucson home on Sept. 17, 1972.

# GIs Discharged For Drug Abuse Can Get Review

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).

A federal court judge has ordered the Department of Defense to notify about 3,400 Vietnam-era veterans who received undesirable discharges that they were entitled to a review and possible upgrading to an honorable discharge. The veterans were discharged for drug abuse before a change in drug policy in 1971.

The possible upgrading would entitle the veterans to drug rehabilitation help from the Veterans Administration. Judge June L. Green ruled on a suit brought by the American Veterans Committee. Judge Green ordered the Defense Department to notify the 3,400 veterans by mail.

The Pentagon has told Judge Green that about 6,400 servicemen have received undesirable discharges for "drug addiction" since it began keeping computer lists of servicemen in the late 1960s. Of these, about 3,000 have already applied to have their discharges "recharacterized," according to the department.

The department also plans to send 2,500 letters to public and private drug rehabilitation centers and state employment centers to attempt to notify the veterans.

# Bombs Damage ITT Subsidiaries

NUREMBERG, Nov. 18 (Reuters).

A bomb exploded in the cellar of a subsidiary firm of the American International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. here today, causing extensive damage, police said.

It was the second attack against a subsidiary of the giant U.S. company in West Germany in 48 hours.

The charge exploded shortly after midnight in the basement of Standard Electric Lorenz, blasting out windows in adjacent buildings and causing damage estimated at 500,000 marks. Yesterday, a similar home-made bomb rocked the Schaub-Lorenz building in West Berlin, which also belongs to ITT.

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# on Foreign Policy Retains Support in U.S. Senate

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The Watergate scandal, on administration charges by a considerable support in the Senate for the principal element of its foreign policy.

With 12 senators, the political spectrum, supported by discussions with aides, showed that backing administration's foreign policy was directly tied to support for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Lloyd M. Bensen Jr., a Texas Democrat, expressed a view held by many of the senators.

Mr. Bensen said, "Kissinger has been the president for foreign affairs."

Survey of Sentiment

Officially, the survey of Senate sentiment found wide support for a Nixon administration to pursue cooperation with the United States.

Containing defense spending at \$80 billion annually as the United States to keep its military posture.

avoiding large unilateral troop cuts in Europe to reduce for mutual reductions.

Building up Israeli forces seeking an overall peace settlement that would require major concessions from Israel.

Interviewed said they consider as anti-Nixon riding of the President's war powers bill and administration's plan for most-favored-nation status to the Soviet

riding the veto of the bill the President's war powers seen as self-assertion by and was linked to the war. Opposition to the trade bill was mainly as a special case of domestic.

many of those interviewed, Middle East war took the from the improvement in ally with Moscow but did not ally after basic attitudes.

thing, the war appeared to reinforced Senate support administration's dealing the Soviet Union by a military strength and confidence, a view based on several

prevailing belief among for example, was that Soviet Union encouraged to attack Israel, a belief with the perception that also eventually helped to about a cease-fire. Further, the fact that most senators viable alternative to de-

edged of the enormous edge of Mr. Kissinger's brief to President Nixon, top administration officials and Congress.

He talked by telephone with Mr. Nixon, who is in Key Biscayne, Fla., for 30 minutes Friday evening, breakfasted at the White House with Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, CIA director William Colby and Under Secretary of State Kenneth Rush and later met with Mr. Dobrynin for an hour.

Mr. Kissinger will go before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday to answer questions about his Middle East peace efforts and his talks with Chinese leaders. He was expected to hold a news conference Wednesday.

Aide Reviews Trip

Talking with newsmen during the lengthy flight here from Tokyo which was broken up by a four-hour stop in Seoul for talks with South Korean officials and a brief refueling in Anchorage, Alaska, a senior American official made the following points:

Although Mr. Kissinger is confident that a Middle East peace conference can get started next month, he does not anticipate quick progress. He believes the issues between Israel and Egypt are so longstanding and contentious that talks could

drag on for some time. In addition, he thinks that Israel is not prepared for serious territorial concessions at this time and will not be able to negotiate seriously until after its elections at the end of next month.

Mr. Kissinger plans to meet at the State Department soon with top oil executives to discuss the foreign policy implications of their allocations of petroleum supplies overseas to such countries as Japan, which have limited oil resources of their own and suffer more proportionately than does the United States from the Arab oil embargo. The United States will take responsibility from Japan for supplying petroleum needs for American forces there. As the result of talks held with Japanese officials last week, Mr. Kissinger is said to believe that there is a greater degree of understanding between the two countries than has existed in the last few years.

It will take the United States some time to test the possibility of achieving a formula that would produce full diplomatic relations with Peking without leading to a break with Taiwan. Taiwan is still covered by a mutual defense treaty with the United States.

Indochina was also discussed in Peking. The belief in the State Department is that likelihood of an all-out North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam has receded.

Mr. Kissinger now believes he made a serious mistake and was "carried away" in his news conference last month about the precautionary alert that had been put into effect during the Middle East crisis because of fear that the Soviet Union would move

unilaterally into the war. Mr. Kissinger is said to believe that he should not have promised to make public the details which led up to the alert. He is said to believe that to make public the letter from Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, for instance, warning of direct Soviet intervention in the crisis, would unnecessarily worsen the Soviet-American relations. The likelihood is that the full details will not be released.

The administration now believes it made a mistake in ordering a global alert and not expecting that it would become public knowledge so quickly. The purpose of the alert was to "signal" the Russians, but not to alarm Americans.

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## Arends to Leave House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).

Leslie C. Arends, 78, of Illinois, assistant Republican leader in the House of Representatives has announced that he will retire from Congress after the current session ends in 1975. Rep. Arends will have served 40 years in the House when he retires.

## Sees Soviet Ambassador

Alfred J. Scott, the chief assistant district attorney of Manhattan, announced that he will be met by the Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

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## Oil and Unemployment

As President Nixon flies around the country on a heavy schedule of political meetings, oil shortages threaten this country with rising unemployment. That threat greatly strengthens the case for rapid and forceful federal action to cut gasoline consumption. As the shortages close closer, a wide variety of estimates of future unemployment are appearing. They range from moderate to catastrophic. No one can say with assurance which of these forecasts may prove correct. They are all attempts to predict the unpredictable. But a very great deal depends upon the public policy, or lack of it, with which we meet this challenge.

If we, as a country, merely stick to the administration's current mild and modest program, we shall greatly increase the risk that the most dire of these predictions comes true. If President Nixon wishes to demonstrate his ability to govern the country, petroleum conservation is an inviting place to begin. Unfortunately, the cost to the country of the Watergate scandals can be measured by Mr. Nixon's urgent need to spend his days trying to rebuild his reputation and his authority. Entangled in his present preoccupations, he does not seem to be getting around to the basic presidential job of resolving the policy disputes within his own administration. Currently, both the administration and Congress are divided in a complicated debate over both the degree of urgency and the nature of the remedies. If the fuel shortages this winter result in high unemployment, the basic fault will lie not with the Arab sheikhs but with our inability to make up our minds.

The overriding national need now is to protect jobs by holding the disruption of industry to the minimum. That means diverting the impact of the shortages away from economic production. There is only one place where it is possible to save petroleum in the amounts necessary: on the highway. Curtailing gasoline supplies for private cars will be painfully inconvenient, but is certainly preferable to risking breakdowns of industrial production that could throw people out of work.

President Nixon is now relying mainly on voluntary public cooperation to conserve fuel. But voluntary cooperation is not likely to save enough fuel fast enough. Speed is essential because the administration's present order of priorities is exactly wrong. It gives too high a preference to home heating and to private motorists. It is designed not to upset people. But if these priorities are maintained much longer, the full weight of the shortages will fall on industry.

This country has not yet felt the effect of the Arab embargo, because we have been steadily receiving the cargoes of tankers that were already at sea when it began. The last tankers to leave the Persian Gulf for American ports will arrive within the next several days. President Nixon offered a hint on Friday that the embargo might shortly end. But it would be exceedingly unwise for either Congress or the public to take his words as a signal that the shortage is ending and that no really annoying measures are needed. To the contrary, we are in a period of multiple and overlapping shortages of which the

Arab boycott is only one. Inadequate refining capacity in this country caused the shortages of gasoline last summer and of fuel oil so far this fall. Our largest foreign supplier, Canada, is imposing export controls in an effort to hold its domestic prices down and we shall get less oil from the north than we had expected. Even if the Arab boycott were to end tomorrow, the price of Arab oil would probably be two or three times last summer's level. The expansion of Saudi Arabian production, on which we were counting, seems highly unlikely regardless of an end to the embargo. The whole episode will have demonstrated the ease with which the oil valve is turned on and off in the Persian Gulf and the urgency of eliminating our dependence upon so unstable and insecure a source.

There are two ways to cut gasoline use. One is to raise the price substantially, preferably with a surtax. The other is consumer rationing. President Nixon mentioned both, in highly conditional terms, in his Nov. 7 speech, but did not commit himself to either. His administration is divided between them. Ideally, the solution would be to use both, first the tax since it could be imposed quickly, then the rationing system as soon as it could be organized. But as a practical matter, if there is to be no more presidential leadership than we have yet seen, the chance of obtaining a gasoline tax bill from Congress is zero. No bill has even been introduced. The rationing bill is moving along promptly through the Senate, mainly because of the vigorous support that Sen. Henry Jackson, D. Wash., is giving it. But there are signs that it may run into trouble in the House. No serious reduction in gasoline consumption is going to be popular, but procrastination is not going to help matters.

There is a danger that Mr. Nixon will again behave as he did in the case of fuel allocations this year. He was warned in the spring by specialists within his own administration that the allocation of fuel oil at the wholesale level would be necessary this winter. But Mr. Nixon did nothing for four months. When all of his advisers were finally unanimous, after four months of debate, Mr. Nixon at last authorized allocation. If he now waits for a resolution of the argument over surtaxes and rationing, we shall find ourselves well into a very unpleasant winter with no decision at all.

Mr. Nixon is now being warned, not only by leading figures in Congress but by many officials in his administration, that the shortages will require stringent enforcement of conservation. The possibility of rising unemployment is well understood by the President's advisers. "Certainly, the object of policy will be to minimize the effect on production and employment," said the chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers, Herbert Stein, the other day. But what is the policy? It is still an open question. Other nations' refusals to sell us oil is not an insurmountable threat. The greater danger would be our own government's inability to respond strongly and skillfully to a clear warning.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Polarization in Spain

When Generalissimo Francisco Franco presided recently over a meeting of Spain's only legal political body, the National Council of the Movement, he heard his labor minister declare on the need "to accentuate the political participation of all Spaniards." But 24 hours earlier, police had arrested 113 leaders of a wide-ranging spectrum of anti-Franco organizations as they met in the parish house of a Barcelona Catholic church to demand basic freedom and to advance the cause of Catalan autonomy or independence.

The government's plan "to widen the channels of political participation" clearly did not extend to these Catalans. The Catholic archbishop of Barcelona, Cardinal Jubany, has intervened dramatically in behalf of those arrested, defending "freedom of assembly and association" as a natural right and blasting the police for illegally invading church property. The Franco regime's provincial governor in Barcelona has harshly if indirectly criticized Cardinal Jubany's remarks, thus accentuating the church-state rift and the polarization of Spain, with the dashing of hopes for a

political relaxation and a mellowing of Gen. Franco in his 81st year.

A recent attempt by imprisoned Catholic priests in the Basque country of northwestern Spain to burn down their prison—they then began a hunger strike—served to spotlight the extremely harsh sentences still meted out for political offenses. The priests were in fact demanding to be treated as other political prisoners and were protesting the concordat between Spain and the Vatican that calls for special prison treatment for clergy. They have now been assaulted as vandals by the Justice Ministry; but their action has inspired a proposal by the three auxiliary Catholic bishops of Madrid for a church call on the government to declare an amnesty for all political prisoners.

Gen. Franco is striving to insure a peaceful transition of power after his departure. The tragedy is that so many actions of his government only add to the ranks of its enemies and accelerate the polarization of Spain in such a way as to make peaceful transition far less probable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Pressure in South Africa

After the universities, the press, after the press, the church. Challenge after challenge to the commonplace freedoms is made by Mr. Vorster's regime in South Africa, and apart from verbal criticism that regime escapes unscathed. Mr. Vorster has now decided to carry out his threat of press censorship in the name of preventing racial

incitement. Comparable South African legislation, such as the Suppression of Communism Act, has been drafted in catch-all terms; under the new law, criticisms of the government which acknowledge that South Africa has more than one race are almost certain to be potential offenses. There are few escape valves left now for Mr. Vorster to screw down.

—From the Guardian (London).

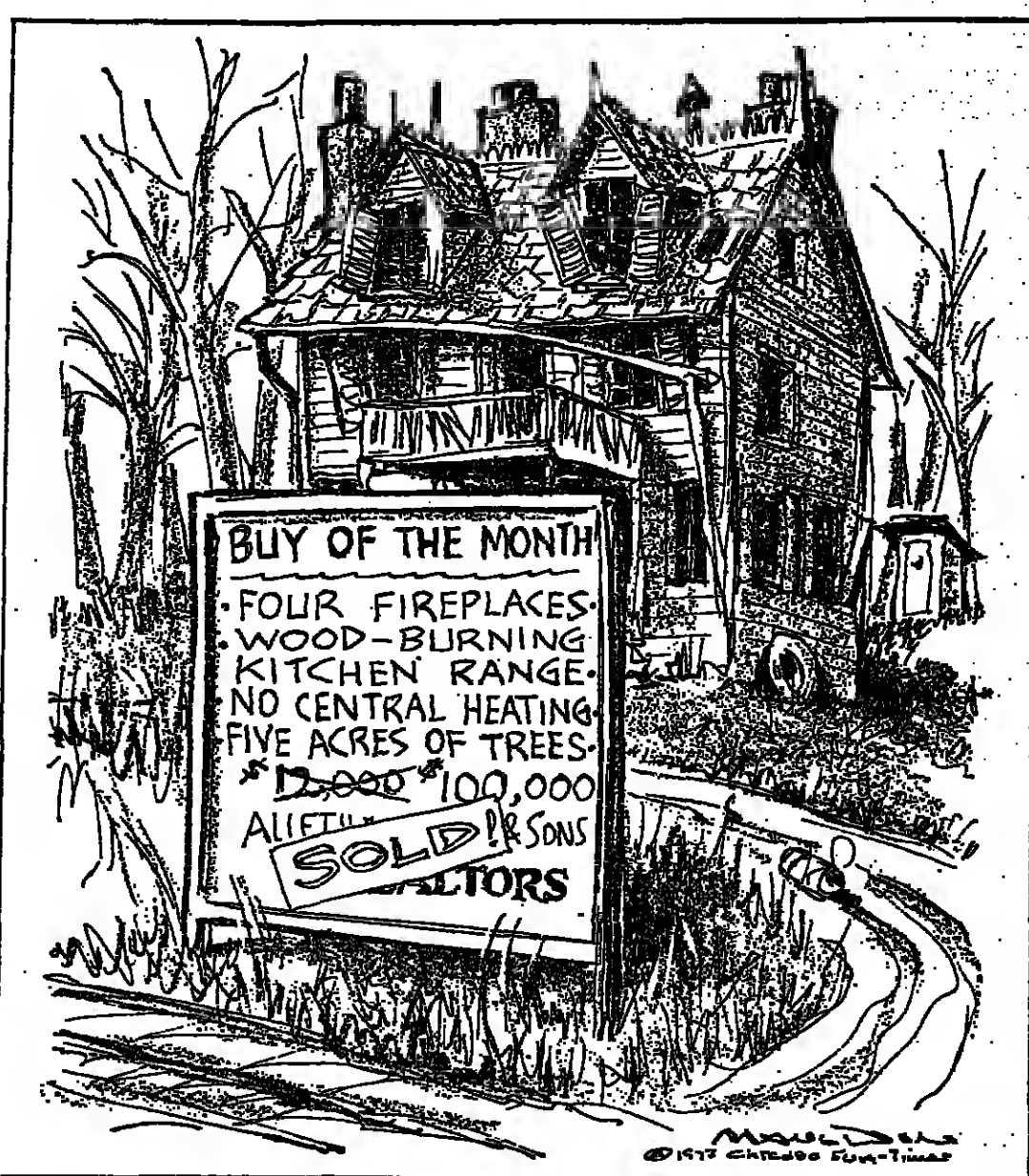
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 19, 1898  
PARIS—The Empress Eugénie, whose arrival in Paris has already been announced by the Herald, is now occupying apartments in that part of the Hotel Continental which opens onto the Rue de la Paix. She and her suite have taken over the second floor temporarily until the ground floor is free. Her health, though much improved, still necessitates care, but her doctor is optimistic and expects a complete recovery in a very short time.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 19, 1923  
PARIS—Parisians are giving unstinted applause to the beautiful and talented Dolly Sisters, who head the new show "Oh, Les Belles Filles" at the Palace. The spectacular scenes are gorgeous and as there is no text, the entire entertainment is one calculated to please American and other foreign visitors to the French capital. The formula is scenes (dark ones), costumes (beautiful ones) and girls, girls, girls, led by the two stars of course.



## The Chairman of the Board

By C. L. Sulzberger

PEKING—Mao Tse-tung is in effect chairman of the board of that great enterprise called China. No longer an active executive, 50 and semi-retired in terms of administrative routine, he is still the ultimate boss for the major policy decisions.

Chairman Mao, as he is always respectfully called, is unusually versatile. He is probably one of this century's best Chinese poets. Lusty, strong, he has had four wives and at least six children, one of whom, a son, was killed in the Korean war. His first wife, sister and two brothers also died violently.

His will-power and ambition have been formidable. He told a French group that while Robespierre was a great revolutionary, he was more impressed by Napoleon. Years ago he warned a comrade: "Never be associated with failure. . . . Any person who receives our support and does not fulfill his part of the bargain must become the target for frontal attack of pitiless ferocity."

### Willness

Ruthlessness is correctly implied by these words. The Chinese tend to be ruthless and, like the ancient Thracians, they create gods in their own image. Mao also represents the national tradition of willness. In July, 1949, he gave his deliberately fostered personality cult a boost by writing in an anonymous article that the Chinese people wanted to follow "Mao Tse-tung's way."

Machiavelli observed: "The first impression that one gets of a ruler and of his brains is from seeing the men he has about him." One knows from talking with his right hand, Chou En-lai, that Mao is remarkable. But one cannot forget the other outstanding persons, now dead or "unpersons," who formerly served the chairman.

Mao always imposed his will upon himself and, after that, upon others. He built his physique, as a youth, to a point where his endurance became famous. He carried his beard as an itinerant farm worker in his native Hunan while deliberately toughening his stomach by a Spartan diet.

He conceived and pushed through the famous long march which started in 1934, against overwhelming odds. Like Stalin, he imposed his personal regime as well as his methodology on his followers. Thus still, in the chairman's old age, China's top men work late and rise late to accord with his habits—although most Chinese prefer early hours.

Mao began life as a modest schoolteacher and attained more of his culture reading late by candlelight than at university. His tastes have been simple: plain food, chess, ping pong. His political language is studied with homely phrases: "bean-curd tiger," "sparrow warfare," "paper tiger," "running dogs."

### Ambitious, Patient

He is just as ambitious as Stalin, whose self-advising he emulates (although there has been a slight decline in public adulation over the past three years), and he is infinitely more patient. He thinks of revolutionary success in terms of decades or generations.

His practice is more original than his intellectual innovations. He has not created a new Marxist type of thought but he has profoundly adjusted some aspects of Marxism to Chinese circumstances. This is true in both politics and war.

He took the immensely important decision of basing China's revolution on China's peasantry rather than its urban workers. And, although his traditional military doctrine is a bad digestion of Clausewitz via Lenin, he brilliantly adapted the 2,500-year-old strategist, Sun Tzu, to contemporary guerrilla warfare. Moreover, he proved himself a partisan hero.

He has often produced an amalgam of others' ideas rather than a synthesis; for example, his "continuing revolution" version of Trotsky's "permanent revolution," and while keeping an army in discipline, he has made it a school for mass ideological transformation.

Nowadays Mao is sinking gradually. He is barely in his capital more than four months a year; although his portrait is every-

where, his real face is infrequently seen. When in Peking, he lives in the southwest corner of the Forbidden City enclave, among his books, in touch often, but for short stretches, with such leaders as Chou. These visitors reach him easily through the capital's famous network of underground tunnels.

Mao Tse-tung has set the stamp of his intellect on modern China just as Lenin set the stamp of his intellect on modern Russia. In one poem Mao wrote: "For heroes, now is the time." But "now" is evident the chairman is starting physically to fail. Resolute as he is, Mao has one ineluctable weakness; he is mortal.

He is just as ambitious as Stalin, whose self-advising he emulates (although there has been a slight decline in public adulation over the past three years), and he is infinitely more patient. He thinks of revolutionary success in terms of decades or generations.

WASHINGTON—President Nixon on his way running around the country like a traveling salesman, and he has relieved the pressure for his resignation, by opening himself to questions about the Watergate evidence, but he is still living with two nightmares.

The first is what "full disclosure" will do to him, and particularly to his colleagues who are now under suspicion or indictment, when the evidence on Watergate and related crimes is presented in court. And the second is what public reaction will be to this administration if the energy crisis is really severe this winter and leads to an economic recession next year.

It may be that what's left of the tapes and the other evidence will not incriminate the President himself. After all, he knows the tapes were recording everything he said in the privacy of his offices, but many of his visitors and even some of his closest aides did not know they were being recorded.

Accordingly, by promising full disclosure, Nixon may save himself, but at the same time, full disclosure may incriminate and convict other White House and campaign assistants, and they are likely to have a great deal to say about their own and the President's role in all this rather than going quietly to jail.

### Lobbying

Also, in handling his own defense in his meetings with members of the House and Senate, he has in effect been lobbying the very men who must sit as jury and judge in any impeachment proceedings brought against him, and he has been executing the firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox by implying that both Cox and former Attorney General Richardson were back on a compromise he thought he had made with them.

Nevertheless, though this has irritated the majority leaders in the Congress, and infuriated both Cox and Richardson, who will

M. P. C.

Brussels.

### Fifty Years Ago

"Armistice Day Celebrations in France yesterday were marked, as usual, by . . . renewed manifestations of Franco-American friendship." I read in your paper (Herald, Nov. 19). I noted with regret that the item was under the heading "Fifty Years Ago."

JOSEPH DACH.

Zurich.

## For the United States, A Civic Energy Crisis

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—At long last we seem to have reached a unique pass in Washington: today, thanks to the energy crisis, the facts are worse than the rumors.

The most interesting fact is not (if you'll pardon the expression) one of the old statistics about the likely effects of the fuel shortage—statistics about the decline in the Gross National Product, the increase in unemployment, the evaporation of the Republican party and all that sort of thing.

Rather the most interesting fact is the likely flaw in Mr. Nixon's reliance on voluntarism as the primary means of meeting the crisis.

Obviously Mr. Nixon's advisers think that the most efficient first step toward easing the energy crisis is to appeal for the American masses to make significant changes in their habits. But I suspect that this appeal will reveal that we, as a nation, are impaled on a paradox.

The automobile is both cause and effect of the ascendant national character traits that may frustrate Mr. Nixon's call for community-spirited self-denial in using energy.

The automobile reflects, but also creates, our magnificent, our extreme individualism and mobility. Our individualism and mobility, for all their virtues and beneficial social consequences, are corrosive of the sense of community spirit to which Mr. Nixon is now appealing with requests that we drive less and slower, and that we keep our homes cooler.

### Different Values

Our individualism makes us feisty and helps keep us free, but it also inclines us to civic slothfulness: it gives us an easy conscience about asserting self-interest against social duty when they conflict, as they do with increasing frequency in our increasingly complex society.

Our mobility—our willingness to shed community ties when economic advancement beckons—is another solvent of community feeling.

Now we face a truly national, truly "democratic" energy crisis, a crisis brought on in no small measure by the national reliance on the automobile, and a crisis which Mr. Nixon thinks we can reduce, in large measure, by a more continent use of the automobile.

Maybe the American people will promptly comply with Mr. Nixon's appeal for voluntary restraint in manipulating the automobile accelerator (and the home ther-

mostat). But if the American people do not respond, the reason may be that our community feeling has atrophied, and our capacity for concerted national sacrifice has been dissolved by the very habits we now desperately need to modify.

That is, our ability to defend the most important aspect of "the way we live"—our relationship to one another as citizens sharing the least important aspect of "the way we live"—our shared habits of profane consumption.

Reflective men have been worried about this since De Tocqueville's unsparring analysis of the American attempt to base a corporate society on the pure principle of self-interest. But Mr. Nixon's appeal for self-restraint called to my mind a more recent expression of this worry.

### Kennan's Words

In 1968, half way between the trauma of Dallas and the trauma of Watergate, in a year even more dreadful than this one, George Kennan, in an essay examining the declining civility of the nation, issued a melancholy warning about the tragedy of the American sense of community.

With vehemence surprising from a man of such scrupulous moderation, Mr. Kennan placed a substantial measure of the blame for this fragility on the automobile.

It is a dirty, noisy, wasteful and lonely means of travel. It pollutes the air, ruins the safety and sociability of the street, and exercises upon the individual a discipline which takes away far more freedom than it gives him. . . . It explodes, grievously impairs the whole institution of neighborliness, fragments and destroys communities. It has already spelled the end of our cities as real cultural and social communities. . . . It continues to lend a terrible element of fragility to our civilization, placing us in a situation where our life would break down completely if anything ever interfered with the oil supply.

Mr. Kennan's most arresting choice of a word was in describing the automobile as a "concomitant of travel." Increased loneliness is a luxury we cannot afford.

Out in Deshler, Ohio, and from sea to shining sea, the energy crisis is bringing us together in a shared dilemma. It will be interesting to see how lonely American travelers respond to the need to act together.

## Nixon on the Road

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon probably have to testify in many of the court cases now pending. Nixon has undoubtedly helped his own case by facing the congressmen and the editors at Disney World.

The question is what comes next, in the courts and in the economy. Nixon has handled the psychological question boldly and effectively in the last few days. Even his friends in Congress who were willing to forgive or excuse his role and his handling of the political crisis, were troubled about his brooding isolation, and his sudden defiant appearances. They were not so concerned about his "Watergate mistakes," as he calls them; they were worried about him: Whether he was in charge of his problem or even of himself.

This fundamental problem he has handled very well recently. From his excessive secrecy he has suddenly moved to an almost frantic series of speeches and confrontations, and in the process he has been responsive to questions, much more confident than he was a week or so ago, and he has taken the headlines away from his critics.

### A Dilemma

The Middle East war and the energy crisis helped him temporarily. They have helped him by putting Nixon and his public opinion from the scandals, and put him back again on more comfortable grounds. But in the long run, the energy crisis was a blow to Nixon, for it threatens a hard winter, more divisions within the country, and probably more unemployment and even higher prices.

At home it confronts him with an awkward dilemma. To cut consumption of gas, heating oil and other fuel, he has to appeal to the people to cut down the heat in their houses and their speed on the road, but industry uses 70 percent of American energy, and volunteers voluntarily will not deal with the problem. He either has to ration fuel or tax it heavily, and even his closest aides are

divided on whether to ration or tax.

Rationing is obviously easier on the poor, and the unions are fighting for it, but it involves the creation of a vast bureaucracy, many of the old problems of prohibition days: bootlegging, political corruption, and the use of techniques of sophisticated new printing techniques, the risk of widespread counterfeiting of ration coupons, and car stickers.

A stiff excise tax to discourage consumption not only puts the burden more heavily on the poor than on the rich, but it raises fundamental questions for the economy. For example, every penny added to the federal fuel tax would take a billion dollars out of the economy. Somehow, the government has to be turned into the economy to avoid very serious economic difficulties.

Already, officials here are not only saying that if you want the kids home for Christmas, you'd better get their reservations now and hope the planes won't be grounded on any scheduled flights by that time. More important, that short supplies of propane alone will create much unemployment in the petrochemical industry by the spring. Talk of 9 percent unemployment next year is not uncommon now in the capital.

The effects of all this on public opinion, and on the attitude of the people toward Nixon and his administration are not hard to imagine. Watergate has always been basically a political question rather than a legal question, and the decisive jury for Nixon is the people.

That is why he is now traveling the country trying to restore confidence in his leadership, but the progress he has made depends very largely on the mood of the people, and they are not likely to be in a very amiable mood if they have a cold winter followed by unemployment, a recession, and more charges by the Watergate gang after the President makes his "full disclosure."

550 مائة



## Obituaries

## Philosopher Alan Watts, 58, Popularizer of Zen in America

VALLEY, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—Alan Watts, 58, a philosopher whose writings influenced a generation of Americans, died here today. He was believed to have suffered a heart attack.

Cardinal McKee, Wellington, New Zealand, Nov. 18 (Reuters)—Peter Thomas Cardinal McKee, 74, New Zealand's only cardinal, died here today. He was believed to have suffered a heart attack.

Cardinal McKee was born in the small South Island town of Greymouth. His father was a policeman and a native of Londonderry, Northern Ireland. He became a cardinal in 1969.

Watts was born in Chislehurst, England, in 1915. His first book, "The Way of Zen," appeared in 1957. It was quickly followed by "The Way of Zen," "The Way of Zen," and "The Way of Zen."

Watts was a frequent radio and television speaker. His books were "The Way of Zen," "The Way of Zen," and "The Way of Zen."

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Sir Gerald Nabarro

## Mysterious Pollution Ruins Crops in Los Angeles Region

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—Extensive damage to lettuce, barley, alfalfa and other leafy vegetable crops has been reported in the Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties areas surrounding Los Angeles. Scientists attribute the damage to an unexplained air pollution "episode."

The numbers of acres involved and the size of the loss to farmers were unknown immediately. The scientists, however, repeatedly stressed the severity of the damage, saying that entire crops were rendered unmarketable.

The disclosure was made Friday to Sen. Edmund G. Muskie, D., Maine, who was at the University of California at Riverside campus conducting a public hearing for the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution.

James Pitts, director of the California statewide air pollution research center on the campus, brought two brown, withered heads of lettuce to the hearing and told the senator:

"An indication of the fact that we still lack vital information about the polluted air we breathe came just this week. Plant scientists at our center have discovered what initially appears to be a new and severe form of plant damage in certain crops grown in Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties."

This particular pattern of damage has not been observed previously and tentatively suggests the presence of a new and potent phytotoxicant in our photochemical smog. Photochemical smog is created by auto and stationary source emissions interacting with sunlight to produce more irritating and harmful pollutants than before.

"You are certain this was caused by air pollution?" Sen. Muskie asked.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Pitts said. "This is a startling reminder that nearly three decades after the first sign of crop damage from smog, there are still gaps in our understanding of the constituents of smog and their effects."

Ronald Oshima, a biologist for the California Department of Food and Agriculture, said it was concluded that the damage was definitely from air pollution, that it had been inflicted by some kind of "episode" last weekend and that it occurred during a time "when our overall standard measurements indicated that pollution was not very heavy."

The purpose of the Muskie hearings is to assess the impact around the country of drastic transportation controls proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency to meet federal air quality standards of the Clean Air Act.

All of the speakers at the hearing in Riverside spoke in strong support of the Clean Air Act and opposed any compromise in air quality standards in the name of the energy crisis or anything else.

and table grapes in support of Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers' fight with the Teamsters Union for free representation elections among field hands.

## 'The Mother' Dies; Headed Indian Sect

## French-Born Mystic Followed Aurobindo

PONDICHERY, India, Nov. 18 (AP)—The 55-year-old French-born matriarch of the Aurobindo movement, known to her devotees as The Mother, died last night. A spokesman said The Mother died after a heart attack in the ashram (religious community) of which she had served as spiritual leader since its founder, Aurobindo Ghosh, died in 1950.

Born in Paris in 1918 as Mirra Alfassa, she first came to Pondicherry, then a French colony, in 1914, where she met the famed Indian mystic philosopher who had founded the ashram four years earlier. She went back to France shortly afterward, following the outbreak of World War I, but returned here in 1920 to devote herself to the propagation of the idea of Aurobindo.

The Mother was the moving force behind the idea of Auroville, "City of Dawn," which is being built in Pondicherry as a tribute to Aurobindo and with the aim of bringing together the cultures of all nations.

Citizens of the World The Mother described Auroville as a "place where all human beings of goodwill, sincere in their aspiration, can live freely as citizens of the world."

A sign in the communal dining hall read: "Always behave as if The Mother is looking at you because she is, indeed, always present."

A mystic, but at the same time a good businesswoman, she was reputed to have acquired a \$5-million fortune for the Aurobindo movement through the shrewd purchase of property in Pondicherry and Madras.

Her body, draped in a silk shawl, embroidered with gold lace, lay in state in the ashram's meditation hall next to the body of Aurobindo. The burial date will be a holiday in Pondicherry.



WAR BIRD—Cambodian soldier with wing-flapping pet owl photographed on Route 5 near Phnom Penh.

## Spanish Authorities Transfer Striking Priests to Hospital

MADRID, Nov. 18 (AP)—The government's move to relieve tensions in its relations with the Roman Catholic Church today by transferring seven priests from their special prison in Zamora to the hospital of Carabanchel Prison outside Madrid.

Six of the priests had been on a hunger strike for more than a week after trying to wreck the prison in northwestern Spain to protest their isolation from political prisoners in other Spanish jails. Six of the priests are Basques serving sentences for militancy in extreme nationalist organizations, while a seventh is awaiting trial for membership in a clandestine workers' union.

The Zamora priests' protests against the "ecclesiastical prison" set off a widespread campaign, particularly in the Basque region of Spain, where bishops joined priests in urging the government to shut down the prison and move the priests to a monastery, as provided for in the concordat between Spain and the Vatican.

Tensio has run high within the church for several days and is feared a full-blown crisis would occur if one or more of the priests died as a result of the hunger strike.

On Friday, the prison authority of the Ministry of Justice had characterized the six priests as "vagrants."

In another church-state conflict, in Barcelona, the civil governor of the province, Tomas Felayo Ros, condemned the church on Friday for allowing its buildings to be used by "subversive groups."

The effect of these two statements Friday was to heighten the tension that has developed between church and state. Visits last week by the Most Rev. Luigi Dadaglio, the papal nuncio, to Premier Luis Carrero Blanco apparently did nothing to lessen the mood of crisis.

## Proposal Leaked to Press Soviet Force-Reduction Plan Would Maintain Troop Ratio

VIENNA, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union has indicated, through a careful and deliberate leak, that it is not ready to accept a contention that the United States and its NATO allies consider essential to the success of the negotiations for the reduction of forces in Europe.

But the Western allies, while deploring what some called a breach of the confidentiality of the talks here, have decided to play down the possible importance of the Soviet stand, characterizing it as merely an early bargaining move in the three-week-old talks.

The Soviet Union, it was learned from a source close to the Soviet delegation, has proposed a three-step reduction of forces in Central Europe. In 1975, 20,000 troops would be withdrawn by both sides. In 1976, remaining troops would be reduced by 5 percent, and in 1977 by 10 percent.

The proposal, the first indication of the thinking of either side since general position statements were made public last month, made it clear that Moscow hopes to preserve the present ratio of forces, which numerically favors the Warsaw Pact. The Western allies have insisted that they will accept no solution that continues what they call a "disparity" and they want any reduction agreement to include a mechanism for balancing the force ratio.

"Highly incomplete" In addition, the Soviet proposal apparently deals only with ground troops and ignores weapons and armaments, an area in which the Warsaw Pact also has clear superiority. Taken by itself, one Western observer said, the proposal would seem to be "highly incomplete."

Qualified Warsaw Pact sources said, however, that the Soviet proposal would be "further elaborated" at the 19-nation East-West conference here.

A plenary session will be held Tuesday in the fourth week of the negotiations. Plenary meetings are held twice weekly.

At present, according to the Institute for Strategic Studies, NATO has about 777,000 troops in the area being discussed in the talks, and the Warsaw Pact has about 871,000. In a recent briefing for newsmen, a NATO source said the Warsaw Pact forces actually total "well over 600,000."

Using the ISS figures as a basis, the withdrawals, according to the proposed Soviet formula, would total about 120,000 troops for NATO and about 143,000 for the Warsaw Pact during the three years, leaving the Warsaw Pact with a stable advantage.

Western View The proposal, according to a U.S. source, is based on the assumption that the relationship between the levels of forces in Central Europe at the moment is wholly satisfactory and should be reflected in any negotiated agreement. The Western view is that the relationship must be improved by numerically larger Warsaw Pact force reductions.

While Western negotiators have taken a relaxed attitude toward the substance of the Soviet proposal, they are upset that it was made public and puzzled about the possible reasons for the leak.

One Western source saw it as a possible attempt to prod NATO out of the deliberative pace that it considers necessary for the complex negotiations, and another suggested it was an effort to win public approval for the Soviet position. Some saw it simply as a trial balloon.

A U.S. source said yesterday that while NATO was perturbed by the possibility that there had been a leak, it would not consider the incident a challenge to "go public" with its own proposals.

Second Turk Fails to Form New Cabinet

ANKARA, Nov. 18 (AP)—Former Premier Suleyman Demirel yesterday abandoned his attempt to form a new government and to solve the political crisis caused by an indecisive vote in general elections a month ago.

Mr. Demirel told President Fahri Koruturk he was unable to form a government. Mr. Demirel said he was confident a government would be formed by someone else.

There was speculation that either Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the moderate leftist Republican People's party, would again be asked to head a government, or that a moderate nonpartisan figure acceptable to the majority would be asked to act as premier.

No Majority The Oct. 14 parliamentary elections gave no party a majority in the 450-seat assembly. The RPP gained the most seats of any party, 185, an increase from 97 in the last National Assembly. But Mr. Ecevit failed to form a coalition government before Mr. Demirel was given his chance.

The Conservative Justice party, of which Mr. Demirel is the leader, captured 148 assembly seats. Mr. Demirel, who was premier from 1965 until 1971, was toppled on March 12, 1971, by the armed forces, which charged him with incompetence in the handling of civil disruptions and social and economic reforms.

Mr. Demirel's designation to try to form a government was taken as a sure sign of military withdrawal from politics. It was also a boost to his prestige, badly damaged by the military action and the recent election setback. The elections were the first since the military take-over.

## 3 Rafts Finishing 3,600 Mile Drift In Pacific Study

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 18 (Reuters)—The Australian Navy was called tonight to tow three balsa wood rafts the final 50 miles to shore at the end of an 8,600-mile drift from South America.

Twelve men aboard the rafts reported by radio yesterday that a strong current was sweeping them south, away from Australia's east coast.

The men said they were eating raw fish because of a shortage of fresh food and fuel. The rafts left Guayaquil, Ecuador, on May 27.

The all-male crew comes from seven nations—Chile, Spain, Canada, France, the United States, Mexico and Ecuador.

The "Huanacaveas Expedition"—named after Ecuador's pre-Columbian people—has been trying to prove that fleets of Huanacaveas rafts could have reached Polynesia across the Pacific several centuries ago.

Rhodesia Reports Border Incursions SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 18 (Reuters)—The government said yesterday that Zambian troops had violated Rhodesian borders three times last week and declared that this "appears to indicate a deliberate policy of provocation."

A spokesman said that one incident involved the seizure of a British employee of the Central African Power Corp. near the Kariba Dam on Thursday. He was assaulted and released, his firm said.

On the same day, at the Victoria Falls Bridge dividing the two countries, "three armed Zambians crossed the clearly marked white boundary line... and assaulted an unarmed African customs guard," the government said.

He said that on Wednesday evening five Zambians set up two machine gun posts about 30 yards inside Rhodesian territory near the Kariba Dam wall. They withdrew after a Rhodesian warning, he said.

## Britons Warned To Expect More Food-Price Rises

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The government warned the British public yesterday that there is a danger of food prices that jumped 3.3 percent last month, the biggest rise in 18 years.

The October food-price increase was announced Friday at the end of a week of depressing economic news for Britain: a record trade deficit, a record bank interest rate, a state of emergency as a result of coal and power labor disputes and a continuing threat of oil shortages.

Agriculture Minister Joseph Godber warned yesterday that wheat and cereal-based foods will continue to rise but that animal products—such as bacon, eggs and poultry—will be the worst hit.

The prediction was issued at a time when more than 300,000 workers were involved in industrial action of one form or another against the government's wage-curt campaign.

Last month's prices meant that the cost of food has gone up 44.8 percent since Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government came to power in June 1970. The overall cost of living rose 3 percent in October and thus has gone up nearly 11 percent in a year.

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## U.S. Catholic Bishops Avoid Politics in Talk of Morality

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—When Terence Cardinal Cooke, archbishop of New York, was told at a meeting of the nation's Roman Catholic bishops that there was no text of a report he wanted, he joked: "Maybe it was taped."

The president might not wish to turn over the tapes, interjected the Most Rev. Leo C. Byrne, archbishop of Minneapolis. John Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia and president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, commented: "Our taping equipment is not the most reliable," which can be very convenient.

It brought a chuckle. But while there were other pointed references to the Nixon administration's troubles, the bishops avoided citing them in assessing current moral issues.

Asked at a news conference coinciding their weeklong meeting why the bishops, as church guides to conscience, had done so, Cardinal Krol said that he had not surveyed his colleagues to find out.

"Total Picture" But there has not been total silence about it, he added, noting that in his opening address he had spoken of a "serious malaise" of immorality in public office and elsewhere, focusing "not on a few but the total picture."

The leaders of 48.5 million Catholics did tackle various other problems, calling for sweeping reforms in the nation's prisons and for a constitutional amendment that would outlaw abortion. They also endorsed a nationwide consumer boycott of lettuce

## 9 Die as Fire Sweeps German Ship Off U.K.

DEAL, England, Nov. 18 (AP)—Fire broke out on the West German freighter Cap San Antonio early yesterday. The fire, which still had not been extinguished late today, claimed the lives of nine crewmen.

The 7,636-ton Hamburg-registered vessel was sailing 17 miles off the south coast of England when the fire broke out. The burning vessel now is anchored a mile outside the port of Dover. It is carrying a cargo of alcohol, sheet metal and chemicals.

On matters of worship, the bishops worked out a flexible interpretation of a controversial Vatican decree ordering an end to a widely used U.S. program of introducing children to communion before they go to confession.

While accepting the decree—and agreeing to prepare children for confession first, whether or not they actually go through with it before taking the first communion—the bishops decided to register objections that it had been imposed too abruptly.

The bishops also renewed a request already rejected once by the Vatican, to continue using streamlined procedures for handling marriage-annulment cases. However, the bishops rejected—for the second time in three years—a proposal to allow worshippers to receive the communion Host in their hands instead of their tongues, as is now customary.

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# Nixon's 65-Minute Press Conference in Florida

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Here is the text as transcribed by The Associated Press of President Nixon's question and answer session Saturday night with newsmen attending The Associated Press Managing Editors Association convention:

I AM John Quinn, president of The Associated Press Managing Editors Association, and vice-president of the news of the Associated Press. This audience includes almost 400 editors from AP member newspapers in 43 states and their families and guests.

The regular White House press corps is present.

Our invitation last month to the President urged him to come here for some straight talk from the White House to the managing editors. The acceptance this week said the President would respond for one hour to any questions of managing editors present.

No restrictions were requested by the White House, nor set by APME, except that questions must be active editor members of APME.

Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States.

NIXON: President Quinn, and ladies and gentlemen, when Jack Horner, who has been a correspondent in Washington and other places around the world, retired after 40 years, he once told me that I thought that the White House press corps asked tough questions I should hear the kind of questions the managing editors ask him.

Consequently, I welcome this opportunity to meet with the managing editors of the nation's newspapers. I will not have an opening statement because I know that it will be hard to get through all the questions you have and I understand the president has the prerogative of asking the first questions.

MR. QUINN: Mr. President, this morning Gov. Askew of Florida addressed this group and recalled the words of Benjamin Franklin. When leaving the Constitutional Convention he was asked, "What have you given us, sir, a monarchy or a republic?" A republican, answered, "A republic, sir, if you can keep it." Mr. President, the prevailing pessimism in the lingering matter we call Watergate, can we keep that republic, sir, and how?

NIXON: Mr. Quinn, I would certainly not be standing here answering these questions unless I had a firm belief that we can keep the republic, that we must keep it, not only for ourselves but for the whole world.

I recognize that because of mistakes that were made — and I must take responsibility for those mistakes — whether in the campaign or during the course of an administration, that there are those who wonder whether this republic can survive, but I also know that the hopes of the whole world for peace, not only now but in the years to come, rest in the United States of America, and I can assure you that as long as I am physically able to handle the position to which I was elected, and then re-elected last November, I am going to work for the cause of peace in the world, for the cause of prosperity without war and without inflation at home, and also to the best of my ability to restore confidence in the White House and in the President, himself.

It's a big job but I think it can be done and I intend to do it.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I am George Gill of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal. Would you please tell us, sir, when did you personally discover that two of the nine subpoenaed White House tapes didn't exist and why did you apparently delay for a matter of weeks disclosing this matter to the federal court and to the public?

NIXON: For the first time the fact that two of the nine recordings to which you refer, they didn't exist, came to my attention on approximately September 29 or September 30.

At that time, I was informed only that they might not exist, because a search was not made because seven of the nine recordings requested did exist for me and making notes for me proceeded to go through those seven tapes.

I should point out, incidentally, that the two that did not exist and which there were no tape recordings of the conversations were not ones that were requested by the Senate committee, and consequently we felt that we should go forward with the ones that were requested by both the Senate committee and others.

When we finally determined that they couldn't be in existence, and we learned it then when I directed the White House counsel, Mr. Euzhardt, to question the Secret Service operatives as to what had happened to make sure that there might not be a possibility that due to the fact that the mechanism was not operating properly that we might find them in some other place. He questioned them for two days and he reported on the 27th that he couldn't find them.

He then asked Judge Sirica for a date for a Thursday. As I recall, I pointed that out at my press conference on the 26th, Judge Sirica subpoenaed him on Tuesday in camera. They reported to the judge that the two tapes didn't exist and gave him a reason for it. The judge decided, and I think quite properly, that the reason for the tape not existing should be made public and those involved with access to the tapes and those who operated the machines should be questioned so that there would be no question of the White House, somebody around the President or even the President himself, having destroyed evidence that was important even though the Senate committee hadn't, as I have already pointed out, subpoenaed either of these two tapes.

Since we are on this subject, and I don't want to be taking all of the time on it, except that I know there is going to be enormous interest in it, and not only among this audience here, but among our television viewers, let me point this out.

I have done everything that I possibly can to provide the evidence that would have existed if we found the tapes.

First, with regard to the tape of June 20, as you may recall, it was a five-minute telephone conversation with the former attorney general, John Mitchell, who had just left as campaign manager was planning to leave as campaign manager at that time.

I have a practice of keeping a personal diary. I can assure you not every day. Sometimes you're too tired at the end of a day to either make notes or dictate it into a dictabelt. On that particular day, I happened to have dictated a dictabelt and a dictabelt for June 20 which I found, I found that I have referred to the conversation with John Mitchell and I think it is fair to disclose to this audience what was there because it will be disclosed to the court. It's already been offered to the court and eventually I assume would be made public.

It said, first, that I called John Mitchell to cheer him up because he was terribly discouraged by what had happened in the so-called Watergate matter.

Second, he expressed chagrin to me that the organization over which he had control could have gotten out of hand in this way.

That was what was on that tape.

Now, turning to the one on April 15, I thought that I might have a dictabelt of that conversation as well.

Let me tell you, first, why the one telephone conversation — was not recorded. Not because of any deliberate attempt to keep the recording from the public, but because the only telephones in the residence of the White House which are recorded, the only telephone, there is only one, is the one that is in the office, the little Lincoln sitting room, off the Lincoln bedroom.

The call I made to John Mitchell was made at the end of the day, at about 6:30, just before going into dinner from the family quarters and no telephones in the family quarters ever were recorded. That's why the recording didn't exist.

Turning to April 15, the conversation referred to there was at the end of the process in which Mr. Dean came in to tell me what he told U.S. attorneys that day.

He saw me at 9 o'clock at night, Sunday night. There should have been a recording. Everybody thought there probably was a recording. The reason there wasn't a recording is that the tape magazines over the weekend only can carry six hours of conversation and usually that's more than enough because I don't use the E.O.B. office, that's the Executive Office Building, rather than the Oval Office over the weekend to that extent.

That weekend I was in the E.O.B. for a long conversation with Mr. Kissinger on foreign policy matters for two or three other hours and the tape ran out in the middle of a conversation with Mr. Kleindienst, in the middle of the afternoon, Sunday afternoon.

In a later conversation I had, the rest of Kleindienst's conversation, a later conversation I had also with Mr. Peterson, and the conversation at 9 o'clock at night with Mr. Dean were not here.

So I tried to find whatever recording, whatever record that would help the prosecutor in this instance to reconstruct the evidence, because it was the evidence that he was after and not just the tape.

What I found was not a dictabelt, I found was my handwritten notes made at the time of the conversation.

I have turned those over to, or have authorized my counsel to, turn those notes over to the judge so that he can have them checked for authenticity, and I understand there are ways that he can tell that they were written at that time.

Those handwritten notes are available. And then I did one other thing which I think will also be helpful. The next day I had a conversation with Mr. Dean in the morning at 10 o'clock. That conversation was

recorded, and in that conversation there are repeated references to what was said the night before, and when compared with my handwritten notes, it is clear that we are discussing the same subjects.

Let me explain for one moment what the system was. This is no Apollo system. I found that it costs — I just learned this — \$2,500, I found that instead of having the kind of equipment that was there when President Johnson was there, which was, incidentally, even better equipment, but I found that as far as — and I'm not saying that critically — but I found that in this instance it was a Sony, a little Sony that they had, and that what they had are these little lapel mikes in my desks, and as a result, the conversations in the Oval Office, the conversations in the Cabinet Room, and particularly those in the E.O.B., those are the three rooms, only those three rooms were recorded.

For instance, the Western White House had no recording equipment, and my house in Key Biscayne had none. But as far as those particular recordings are concerned, the reason that you have heard that there are difficulties in hearing them is that the system itself was not a sophisticated system.

I don't mean to suggest by that that the judge, by listening to them, may not be able to get the facts, and I would simply conclude by saying this: I think I know what is on these tapes from having listened to some, those before March 31 and also from having seen from my secretary's notes, the highlights of others, and can assure you those tapes, when they are presented to the judge — and I hope eventually to the grand jury — and I trust in some way we can find a way at least to get the substance to the American people, they will prove these things without question.

One that I had no knowledge whatever of the Watergate break-in before it occurred.

Two: that I never authorized the offer of clemency to anybody, and as a matter of fact, turned it down whenever it was suggested. It was not recommended by any member of my staff, but it was on occasion suggested as a result of news reports that clemency might become a factor.

And third: that as far as my knowledge with regard to the payment of blackmail money which, as you will recall, was the charge that was made to Mr. Hunt's attorney asked for \$120,000 in money to be paid to him, or he (Mr. Hunt) would tell them about the members of the White House staff, not about Watergate, that might be embarrassing. Testimony had been given before the Senate Committee that I was told that before the 21st of March — actually I was told it on the 15th of March. I know I heard it for the first time the 21st of March and I will reveal this much of the conversation: I am sure the judge wouldn't mind.

I recall very well Mr. Dean, after the conversation began, telling me, "Mr. President, there are some things about this I haven't told you, I think you should know them."

And then he proceeded then for the first time to tell me about that money. I realize that some will wonder about the truth of these particular statements that I made. I am going to hand out later — I won't hand them out but I will have one of our executives hand out — my May 23 statement, my August 15 statement and one with regard to those two tapes.



UNDER THE LIGHTS—President Nixon in a series of gestures during press conference at Florida Disney World...

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You can believe them if you want. I can tell you it is the truth because I have listened to, or have had knowledge of, from someone I have confidence in, as to what is in the tapes.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Richard Tuttle, Democrat Chronicle, Rochester, New York. Could you tell us your personal reaction and your political re-

action — and within that word I mean your credibility with the American people — your reaction to the discovery that the Dean and Mitchell tapes did not exist...?

NIXON: Well, my personal reaction was one of very great disappointment because I wanted the evidence out and I knew that when there was any indication that something didn't exist, naturally there would be the impression that some way either the President or, more likely perhaps, somebody on the President's staff knew there was something on those tapes that it wouldn't be wise to get out.

But let me point out again, while I was disappointed, let me say I would have been a lot more disappointed if the tapes that had been considered important by both Mr. Cox, the special prosecutor, and the Ervin committee, if any one of those would have been missing, because I should point out the tape of September 15, when, as you recall, it has been testified that I was first informed there was a cover-up, that, of course, was there.

The tape of March 13, where it has been testified, where I answered to the Louisville Courier Journal, where it was testified that I was informed then of the demands for money for purposes of blackmail, that is available, and the tape of March 21 will be discussed in great detail, as well as three other tapes in which Mr. Dean participated, these other conversations are all available.

But, as far as these two tapes are concerned, even though they weren't considered by the Ervin committee to be an indispensable part of their investigation, the fact that they weren't there is a disappointment and I just hope we had a better system. I frankly hope we didn't have a system at all, and then I wouldn't have to answer that question.

QUESTION: Did you tell Mr. Cox to stay out of the Ellsberg case, and if you did, why, and do you think the new special prosecutor should be kept from investigating the Ellsberg case?

NIXON: I have never spoken to Mr. Cox at all.

As a matter of fact, however, I did talk to Mr. Peterson about it before Mr. Cox took over, and I told Mr. Peterson that the job that he had, and I said the same thing to Mr. Cox, was to investigate the Watergate matter. The security matters weren't matters that should be investigated because there were some very highly sensitive matters involved, not only in Ellsberg, but also another matter, so sensitive that even Senator Ervin and Senator Baker have decided that they should not delve further into it.

I don't mean by that that we are going to show the bulk of national security of something because we are guilty of something. What I am saying is the national security would be preserved by having the investigation — the President has the responsibility to protect it and I am going to do so.

QUESTION: Paul Footman of the Detroit News. Are you personally satisfied, sir, that the investigation of the Watergate matter is complete to your satisfaction and, if so, could you tell us what your plans are to tell the American people about the facts of the case with regard, again, to your credibility in this matter?

NIXON: First, with regard to whether the investigation is complete. As you know there is now a new special prosecutor, Mr. Jaworski. He is a Democrat. He has always supported the Democratic ticket. He is a highly respected lawyer, former president of the ABA (American Bar Association) in the year 1971. I may have met him. I have never talked to him personally and certainly never talked to him about this matter. I refuse to because I want him to be completely independent.

He cannot be removed unless there is a consensus of the top leadership of both the House and Senate, Democrat and Republican, speaker and majority and minority leaders of the House, speaker pro tem, minority and majority leaders of the Senate and the ranking two members of the judiciary committee of both the House and Senate, which incidentally gives you, as you can see, a very

substantial majority as far as the Democrats are concerned.

The second point that I am trying to make is, one, he is qualified, two, he is independent and will have cooperation, and three, he will not be removed unless the Congress, particularly the leaders of the Congress and particularly the Democrats, being leaders who have a strong majority on this group that I have named, agree that he should be removed, and I don't expect that that time will come.

As to what I can tell the American people: this is one forum, and there may be others. As to what the situation is and when it can be done, it is, of course, necessary to let the grand jury proceed as quickly as possible to a conclusion, and I should point out to you, as you may recall, Mr. Peterson testified before the Ervin committee that when he was removed from his position, you recall he was removed in April and the special prosecutor put in, that the case was 90 percent ready. For six months under the special prosecutor who was then appointed the case has not been brought to a conclusion.

And I think that now, after six months of delay, it is time that the case be brought to a conclusion. If it was 90 percent finished in April, they ought to be able to finish it now. Those who were guilty, or presumed to be guilty, should be indicted. Those who are not guilty at least should get some evidence of being cleared.

Because in the meantime reputations of men, some maybe who are not guilty, have been probably irreparably damaged, which has happened in the hearings that they appeared before publicly. They have already been convicted and they may never recover. That isn't our system of justice. The place to try a man or woman for a crime is in the courts and not to convict him in the newspapers or television before he has a fair trial in the courts.

QUESTION: I am Bob Halman from the St. Petersburg Times, St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. President, when Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Haldean left your administration you said they were guiltless in the Watergate affair and were two of the finest public servants you have ever known. After what transpired since then, do you still feel the same way about both men in both statements?

NIXON: First, I told that both men, and others who have been charged, are guilty until I have evidence that they are not guilty, and I know that every newspaper and newsman and newspaperman in this whole area would agree with that statement. That's our American system.

Second, Mr. Haldean and Mr. Ellsberg have been and were dedicated, fine public servants and I believe, it is my belief based on what I know now, that when these proceedings are completed, that they will come out all right. On the other hand, they have appeared before the grand jury before; they will be appearing again.

As I pointed out in answer to an earlier question, it probably doesn't make any difference, unfortunately, whether the grand jury indicts them or not, whether they are tried or not, because unfortunately, they have already been convicted in the minds of millions of Americans by what happened before a Senate committee.

QUESTION: This is Ed Helms from the Des Moines Register and Tribune. At the time you gave Ed Krogh approval for the Dr. Ellsberg project, was there any discussion of surreptitious entry to any premises and was there any discussion of the legality or illegality in that situation?

NIXON: I think, sir, that you have made an assumption that Mr. Krogh and others have not testified to. I am not saying that critically, but I think I do remember what the evidence is. I don't think Mr. Krogh said or Mr. Ellsberg said or anybody else, that I specifically approved or ordered the entrance into Dr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

As a matter of fact, on the other hand, I learned of that for the first time on the 17th of March, which I have stated in my August 15 statement which will be available to members of the press when this meeting is concluded.

Second, with regard to such activities, I personally thought it was a stupid thing to do, apart from being an illegal thing to do, and, third, I should also point out that in this particular matter the reason that Mr. Krogh and others were engaged in what we called the "Flumbers" operations was because of our concern at that time about leaks out of our government. The Pentagon papers, which you recall is what Ellsberg was all about, as well as other leaks which were seriously damaging to the national security, including one that I have pointed out that was so serious that even Senator Ervin and Senator Baker agreed it should not be disclosed and that's what they were working on.

It was a year, too, when we had a very difficult decision, on May 8, the bombing and mining of Haiphong, and then in December, of course, the very difficult decision I made, of the December bombings which did lead to the breakthrough and the uneasy peace, but it is peace. All of your POWs home, and peace at least, during that period.

During that period of time, frankly, I didn't manage the campaign; I didn't run the campaign; they didn't bring things to me probably that they should have because I was frankly too busy trying to do the nation's business to run politics.

My advice to all new politicians is, "Always run your own campaign." I used to run mine, and I was always criticized for it because whenever you lose yours, always criticized for running your own campaign.

My point is, Senator Hatfield is correct. Whether you are a senator, congressman, you are sometimes very busy and you don't watch these things, and when you're president you don't watch them as closely as you might and on that I say mistakes are made. However, I am not blaming the people down below. The man at the top has to take the heat for all of them.

Let me just respond, if I could, sir, before your question, I will turn left and then come back to the right, I don't want to tilt either way at the moment, as you can be sure.

Since the question was raised a moment ago about my tax payments, I noted in some editorial, and perhaps in some column, that I was a very reasonable questioner. They said, "How is it that President Nixon could have a very heavy investment in a piece of property in San Clemente and a big investment in a piece of property in Florida?" I have two houses, one which I primarily use as an office and the other as a residence, and also an investment in what was my mother's home, not very much of a place, but I do own it, those three pieces of property.

I want to state, first, that I have. I am the first president since Harry Truman who hasn't owned any stocks since I have been president. I am the first one who has a lot of trouble since Harry Truman. That doesn't prove that those who own stock or had blind trusts did anything wrong, but I felt that in the presidency it was important to have no question about the president's personal finances and I thought real estate was the best place to put it.

But then the question was raised by good editorial writers, and I want to respond to some of you who might be too polite to ask such embarrassing questions. They said, "You, Mr. President, earned \$800,000 when you were president. Obviously, you paid half that much in taxes, or a great deal of it, and you paid a goodly part of the money, where did you get it?"

And then, of course, over-riding all of that, that I have \$1,000,000 in campaign funds which were lawfully printed throughout the campaign with no deductions not quite getting quite as much play as the printing of the first, and particularly not on television. The newspapers did much better than television in that respect."

And they said, they said, "How is it that as the money is concerned, how is it possible for you to have this kind of investment which all you

right thing to do and, of course, what President Johnson had done before, and that doesn't prove, certainly, that it was wrong because he had done exactly what the law required.

Since 1969, of course, I should point out the President can't do that, so I am stuck with a lot of papers now that I've got to find ways to give away or otherwise my being will have a terrible time trying to pay the taxes on things that people are going to want to buy.

QUESTION: Mr. President, may I suggest that you may have misquote yourself when you said that you assumed Haldean and Ellsbergman are considered guilty until proven not guilty?

NIXON: I certainly did, if I said that. Thank you for correcting me.

QUESTION: Dick Snyder from the Oak Ridge Journal, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Senator Mark Hatfield said recently, "We demand so much of a president, we ask him to play so many roles, that no man can hold that kind of responsibility without having to share that responsibility with all Americans." To what extent to you think that this explains, possibly, how something like Watergate can occur?

NIXON: I could stand here before this audience and recall hundreds of excuses and most of you probably would understand because you are busy as well. '72 was a very busy year for me. It was a year when we had the visit to Moscow and the first limited test ban — limited nuclear ban on defense weapons, you will recall, as well as some other very significant events.

It was a year, too, when we had a very difficult decision, on May 8, the bombing and mining of Haiphong, and then in December, of course, the very difficult decision I made, of the December bombings which did lead to the breakthrough and the uneasy peace, but it is peace. All of your POWs home, and peace at least, during that period.

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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
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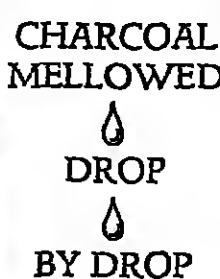
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<b>FRANCE</b> Paris La Suez Antibes Restaurant de la Tour Eiffel Fouquet's Strasbourg Club 190 Restaurant L'Aubette Soiflet Lyon Edgée & Domino Le Chêne Le Marlini  <b>ITALY</b> Milano Ardo & Lilla Restaurant Vaccaro Cinciro Restaurant Grand Saison Restaurant Lassine de Pomm Restaurant Prossino Restaurant Flori Occori Restaurant Charlie Allen Night Club Napoli San Cristobal Bar Rouge & Noir Le Meia Night Club Rome Gigi Fiat Restaurant Pizzeria Flavio Restaurant Cac d'Or Restaurant Rugantino Restaurant Doney Bar Venice Cord Grill Ficla Bar L'Europe Bar Carlo Chioggia Bar Americain Venetia Austria Piazza Hotel Ambasciatori Hotel Sicilia Hotel	Portofino Santelido Hotel Filisario Restaurant Belitto Restaurant  <b>GERMANY</b> Beecham Tropicana Portofino Aachen Spiegel Solingen Adam Dischke Walden Holiday-Inn Neckarsulm Zorn Ritter Karlsruhe Viermann Kiel Aster King George  <b>SWITZERLAND</b> Basel Chas Alois Club 57 Dancing Clara Neison Pub Werkack Pub Baselstern George Union Gembrinus Geneve La Tour Mexico Golden Gate Moulin Rouge Chas Maxxin Zurich Silver Twist Silva Hotel	An-An Bar Six Day's Bar Karlshaus Widder Bar Diga Bar Shore of London Pub Hotel Franziskaner Hotel Plaza  <b>SPAIN</b> Madrid Hotel Villa Magna Hotel Ritz Restaurante Principe de Viana Restaurante Cas Capdes Restaurante Mexico Lindo Pamplona Bar Le Visabelle Zaragoza Bar Eumora Ber Arana Vendrell Cafeteria Copi Sociedad de Calatay Bar Club 62 Leon Hotel Corpe Luna Mexican Cordon Luna Restaurant Cordon Luna Cafeteria Salamanca Hotel Manterrey Montefiore Cafeteria Daniel's Club  <b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> London The Dorchester Hotel The Carlton Tower Hotel The Grosvenor Les Ambassadeurs Chancery Hotel Browns Hotel	The New Mickleale Restaurant The Newhour Hotel  <b>GREECE</b> Athens King Almos Kifiss Beach Sokaris  <b>IRELAND</b> Dublin New Jerry's Hotel Shrills Green Gresham Hotel  <b>NETHERLANDS</b> The Hague Hotel Bai Air Parkhotel Prinsesvle Hotel Restaurant Royal Rotterdam Nittion Amsterdam Occure Hotel Memphis Hotel Cordis Hotel Aisha Hotel De Vilt Vlieghuis  <b>BELGIUM</b> Brussels Pore Savory Aubrey Hotel Amigo Hotel Astoria Hotel Mac Donald Hotel Europe Ramside Inn Sheraton
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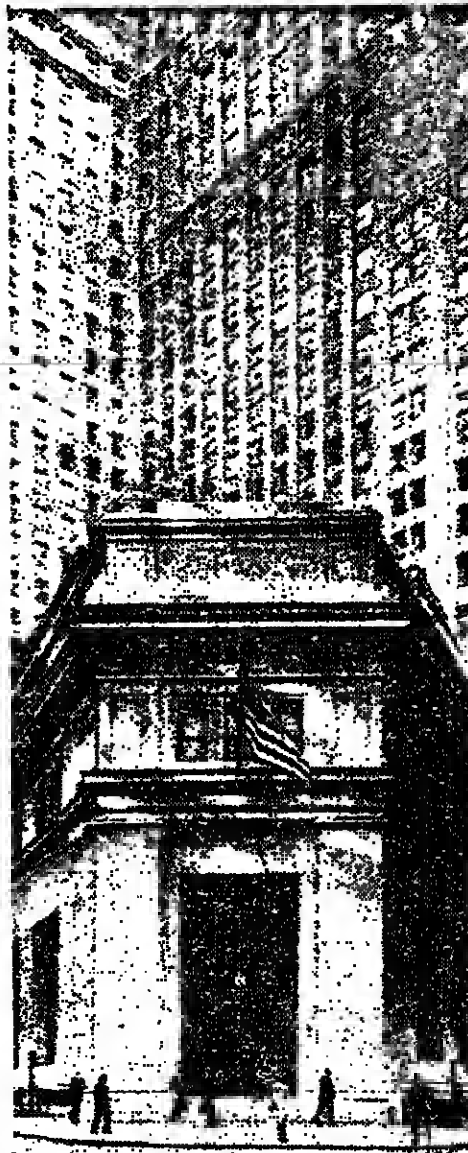
Morgan's Corporate Research analysts are industry specialists. Here, visiting an aircraft assembly plant, are four members of the Europe team: Gary Herbst, Michael Sellars, Ruth Zukha, and Anthony Bird.

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Financial planning raises some of the toughest questions facing a corporate financial officer. What is the economic outlook for my industry? What is my debt capacity? Is the company's dividend policy correct? How much should I pay for an acquisition? Morgan Guaranty's unique Corporate Research Department is well-equipped to give informative answers to key questions like these—and do so on a multinational basis.

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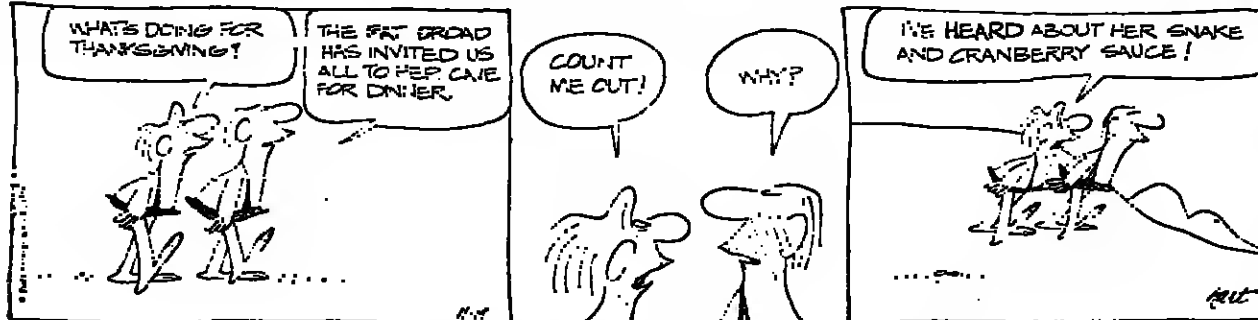




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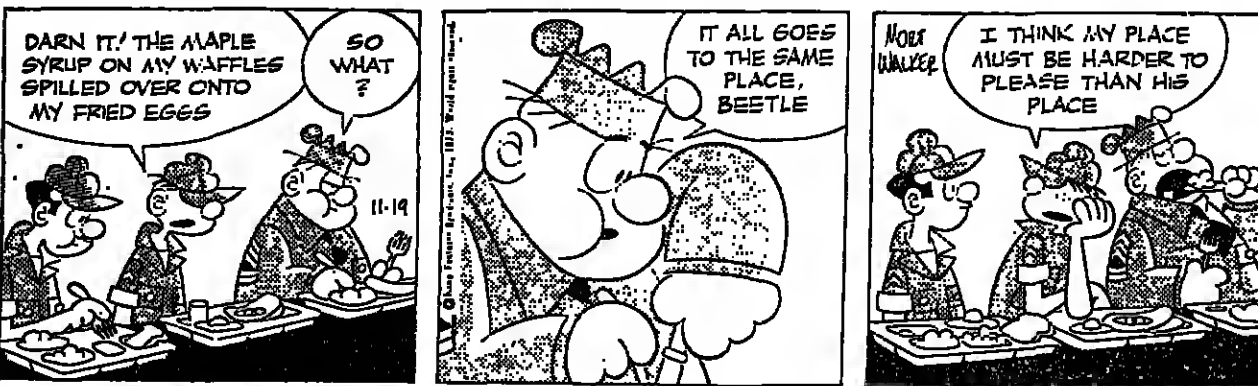
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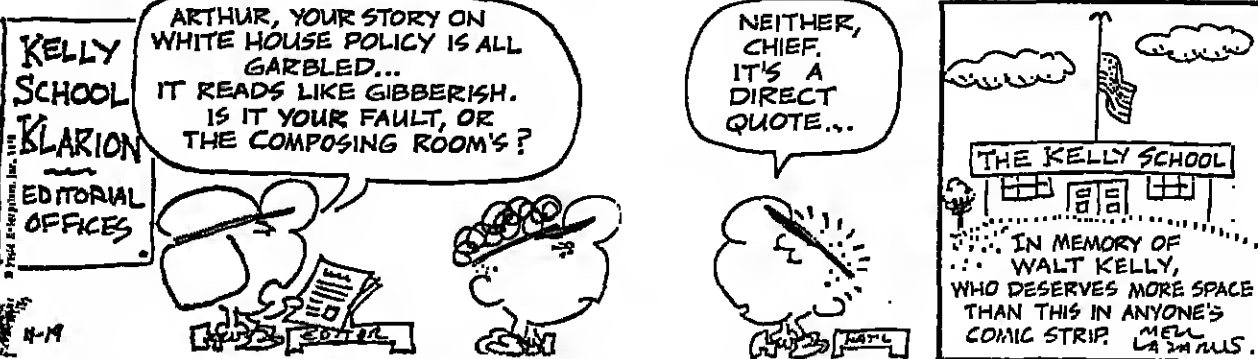
L. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



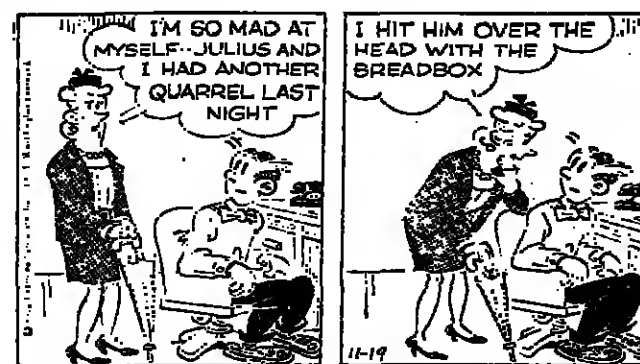
POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Efim Geller has lately fallen into some of the most pathetic time-pressure misfortunes since time limits were instituted for tournament play more than a century ago. The Soviet grandmaster, paired with Peter Bjuras of Canada in the Brazil Interzonal, forfeited after failing to come up with his 40th move in the one minute remaining for it.

That may not seem like an awful lot of time—but considering that he was coasting on a fairly unimpressive rook-and-pawn ending, that the thinking he had put into his previous 10 moves could not help but carry over, and that his king, forced to move by a check, limited his choices, Geller's indecision is unfathomable.

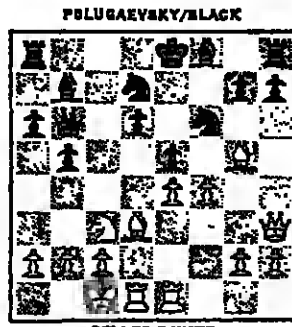
Eventually, the point lost in that game cost Geller the clear second place that would have qualified him for the candidates' matches. Still, he had another chance in the second-third and fourth-place playoffs in Portoroz with his countryman Lev Polugaevsky and Hungary's Lajos Portisch.

But again he failed to attain the coveted place—and again clock mismanagement plagued him. Apparently forgetting that the time-controls come at moves 40, 56, 72 and 88, he gazed at move 87 in a drawn position with Portisch to overstep and forfeit.

Walk, Don't Run

As though bent on proving himself totally perverse, Geller lost to Polugaevsky in round one of the playoffs through the opposite error—impetuosity—sacrificing a piece for an attack his opponent easily beat back.

By omitting 11... B-K2, Polugaevsky avoided transposing into the fifteenth game of the Spassky-Fischer match, which had led to a great opening advantage for White. Polugaevsky's 11... Q-N3 was intended to take off some of White's pressure by prompting 12 N-N3, but



Position after 13... P-K4

Geller, wildly optimistic, gave up a knight with 12 N-K2, expecting a quick breakthrough of the black position.

But after Polugaevsky's blocking 13... P-K4, it would have been useless to play 14 Q-K6ch, B-K2, since the queen could be dislodged by... N-B4. All Geller could obtain for his pawns was a second pawn for his knight with 20 R-P, and that required simplification, making Polugaevsky's task of consolidation easier.

Obson's Choice

Geller's unsuspecting 22 K-N1 allowed Polugaevsky to snatch a pawn with 22... N-B1, since 23 R-NP, R-Bch; 24 B-B1, R-Bch; 25 K-R, B-Bch; 26 K-Q1, R-Bch would have led to a quick slaughter. Nor could Geller have retrieved the pawn with 23 Q-P? because 23... N-Bch would have finished him off with a flourish.

Once Polugaevsky had taken over the initiative, he welcomed the exchanges at moves 26 and 27, further clarifying his advantage. Denuding Geller's king with the thrust 37... P-N6, and after 38... Q-P, threatening 39... N-Bch, Polugaevsky gave him the choice of losing a cut-and-dried ending after 39 Q-B3 or resigning. Actually Geller did neither—once again he overstepped the time limit.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE NOTEBOOKS OF MARTHA GRAHAM

Introduction by Nancy Wilson Ross. Illustrated. Harcourt.

Brace Jovanovich. 484 pp. \$25.

Reviewed by Anna Kisselgoff

I LIKE her best dance works, this first book by Martha Graham is a challenge to the mind and the eye. It recalls the excitement she always paid her sometimes bewildered public—the assumption that it was as well read and intellectually cultivated as she was.

Much of her dance-theater was puzzling at first sight. This would include works as great as "Letter to the World," "Deaths and Entrances," the rituals of the 1930s and most of the cycle of pieces inspired by Greek mythology.

Now, of course, any teenybopper could analyze the significance of every phallic symbol in her "Dark Meadow." But one has only to reread the flabbergasted reviews of its premiere by her most ardent and intellectual admirers to grasp how staggering such current "commonplace" and even dated—probing of myth and Jungian psychology seemed on-stage in 1946.

These notebooks, one suspects, will share in the future the same fate of her most complex works. What appears totally obscure will soon become indubitably clear.

For while the impulse is to suggest that this thick, handsomely illustrated volume of notes cannot be decoded by anyone who has never seen Martha Graham or her choreography, this is only partly true. The "Notebooks" are a most unusual document—the notes compiled by an artist at work. As such, it is a treasure house for anyone interested in the creative process in general.

Essentially, what we have here is Martha Graham's homework. It has been nearly 50 years since this great dancer and choreographer—now in her 80th year—began the career that made her name synonymous with modern dance. Unfortunately, the crucial decade of the '30s—when Martha Graham became Martha Graham—is missing from these pages.

But the period in which she was developing her most theatrical dance-dramas, as opposed to her earlier movement-oriented pieces, is fully illuminated here.

Visually, the book—illustrated with rare photographs of the dancer—is a printed facsimile of the notes she took for some 25 years, beginning with the late '40s. This was the era when she was the most psychologically astute of Greek and Biblical inspiration.

To create these works, she drew upon a formidable array of sources. The "Notebooks" are testimony to her feverish capacity for jotting down quotation after quotation from one critical authority after another. Many of

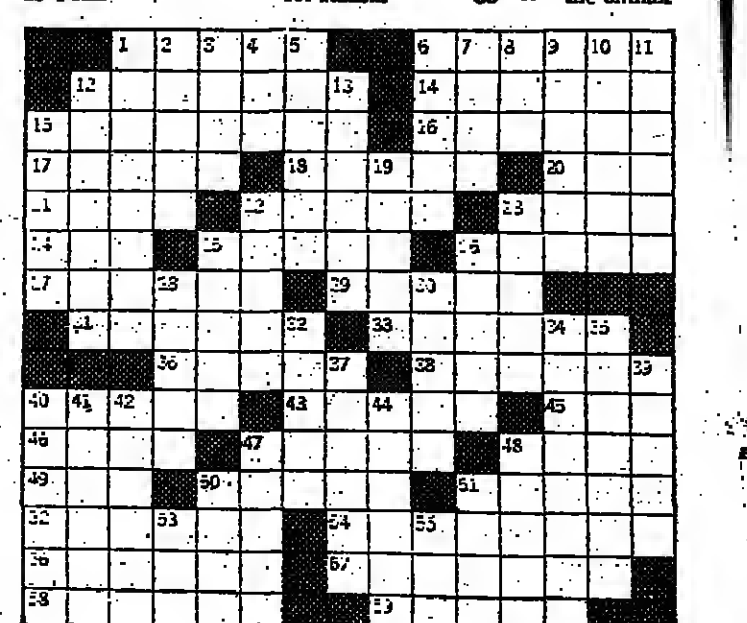
These are also notebooks of stage directions, descriptions, steps, scraps of memoirs and most interestingly, outlines of three film scripts. Her use of flashback and of disordered sequences onstage has frequently recalled cinematic techniques, comes as no surprise then that her project for an unmade drama film of "The Scarlet Letter" was the chilling intensity and power that springs from these pages. A brilliant book by a brilliant artist.

Anna Kisselgoff is a New York Times dance critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will Went

- |                             |                              |                          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS                      | 46 Tree genus                | 11 Close again           |
| 1 Watery sound              | 47 Breakwaters               | 12 Swiss sights          |
| 6 Deepest lake in U.S.      | 48 Place for forage          | 13 Floating              |
| 12 Trumpet call             | 49 — up (accelerate)         | 15 Crêpe-suzette experts |
| 14 Sympathetic              | 50 — eclipse                 | 19 Harsh                 |
| 15 Inspired gift            | 51 City in Spain             | 22 Pink color            |
| 16 Barricade                | 52 Hill near Jerusalem       | 23 Troubled              |
| 17 Resented                 | 54 Relative of library paste | 25 Ball-and-ropes        |
| 18 Common Market member     | 56 Illinois city             | 26 Counterparts of dams  |
| 20 Generation               | 57 Silliness                 | 28 Pay the —             |
| 21 "Boola Boola" singer     | 58 Mounts                    | 29 Assistants            |
| 22 Chapter                  | 59 Time's continuum partner  | 32 Gaseous element       |
| 23 Weapons, to Caesar       |                              | 34 Cripple               |
| 24 Wet land                 |                              | 35 Environment study     |
| 25 Irish river              |                              | 37 Sandwich fare         |
| 26 Hemp fiber               |                              | 39 Irregular             |
| 27 State of apathy          | 1 Jean Harlow shade          | 40 Bounces off           |
| 28 Kind of blazer           | 2 Roman gods                 | 41 Cat                   |
| 31 Garden plant             | 3 Uninteresting              | 42 Berate                |
| 33 Old rowing vessel        | 4 Family member              | 44 Second showings       |
| 36 Pickets                  | 5 Sempino                    | 47 Tones down            |
| 38 Put two and two together | 6 Pool-parlor need           | 48 Germanic law code     |
| 40 Takes earth sample       | 7 Keeler                     | 50 Impart                |
| 43 Nostrils                 | 8 Candiant tree              | 51 Sheer cloth           |
| 45 Peak                     | 9 Early Mongolians           | 53 Struggle              |
|                             | 10 Churchill word for Russia | 55 — the climax          |





## In NFL Activity

## Dolphins Take Division Title, Giants Snap Losing Streak at 7

HEARD PARK, N.Y., Nov. 18 (UPI)—The world champion Dolphins grounded out one runner and threw for another to blank the Redskins 17-0 today.

The Dolphins, who had lost three straight games, snapped a losing streak at 7.

One of the Dolphins' first drives in the game was a 10-play, 75-yard drive that ended in a touchdown.

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Giants 24, Cards 13

At New Haven, Conn., Norm Snead, practically booted out of the lineup earlier this season, tossed a 45-yard touchdown pass to Ron Johnson on the first play of the fourth period, enabling New York to snap a seven-game losing streak with a 24-13 victory over St. Louis.

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TOP OF THEIR FORM—England's R. M. Uttley, foreground, leads the crowd of Australian players during a line-out Saturday in a Rugby Union International match Saturday in London. England won it, 20-3.

## Major College Bowl Invitations Decided Without Surprises

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI)—It became official yesterday: it will be Notre Dame vs. Alabama in the Sugar Bowl, Penn State vs. LSU in the Orange Bowl and Nebraska vs. Texas in the Cotton Bowl.

According to NCAA rules, the bowl bids couldn't be officially offered until yesterday but all the negotiations had been worked out earlier in the week.

The teams in the oldest of bowl games, the Rose Bowl, won't be determined until next Saturday when top-ranked Ohio State faces Michigan for the Big-Ten crown and UCLA battles USC for the Pacific-8 title.

The Sugar Bowl, which will be played on New Year's Eve, would have with the highest ranked teams available—second-ranked Alabama and fifth-ranked Notre Dame. The two teams decided to pass up the Orange Bowl, in which each have been clobbered by Nebraska in the last two appearances.

Here are results of yesterday's games:

Ohio State 35, Iowa 13

At Columbus, Ohio, Archie Griffin set two school rushing records and Bruce Elia scored four times to lead top-ranked Ohio State to a 35-13 Big 10 mauling of Iowa.

Griffin, a 185-pound sophomore tailback, ran 30 times for 246 yards. That gave him 1,265 yards, to break the school record of 1,142 set by fullback John Brockington in 1970.

Dartmouth 17, Cornell 0

At Hanover, N.H., quarterback Tom Saikenberger rolled for two touchdowns as Dartmouth stifled Cornell, 17-0, for its fifth consecutive victory after three opening defeats.

Dartmouth's defense held league-leading passer Mark Allen to 10 completions in 27 attempts for 108 yards. He was sacked five times.

Penn State 49, Ohio U. 10

At University Park, Pa., John Cappelletti rushed for 204 yards on 35 carries and scored four touchdowns in less than three quarters as sixth-ranked Penn State thundered past outclassed Ohio University, 49-10.

The 210-pound Cappelletti rushed past Lenny Moore into second place on the all-time Penn State ground-gaining list, boosting his two-year running career to 2,478 yards. Moore, who ran for three years (1969-1971) had 2,380 yards.

At Austin, Texas, the Southwest Conference's season rushing record and quarterback Marty Atkins scored one touchdown and threw for two more as the Longhorns clinched the conference title and a sixth straight trip to the Cotton Bowl, beating Texas Christian, 52-7.

Georgia 28, Auburn 14

At Athens, Ga., Andy Johnson scored two touchdowns and passed for another as Georgia down-

ed Auburn, 28-14, in a Southeastern Conference game that threatened to erupt into brawls several times.

Michigan 34, Purdue 9

At West Lafayette, Ind., quarterback Dennis Franklin scored two touchdowns and passed for a third to pace fourth-ranked Michigan to a 34-9 Big Ten victory over Purdue.

Miss. 23, Tenn. 18

At Jackson, Miss., reserve tailback James Reed sliced through Tennessee's stunned defenses for two touchdowns as fired-up Mississippi scored a 23-18 Southeastern Conference upset over the 16th-ranked Volunteers.

Southern Cal 42, Wash. 19

At Seattle, Wash., Anthony Davis and Ray Rodriguez scored touchdowns eight seconds apart, breaking the game open in the fourth quarter and helping Southern California to a 42-19 victory over Washington in a Pacific Conference game.

Nebraska 50, Kansas St. 21

At Manhattan, Kan., 10th-ranked Nebraska, with sophomore Tony Davis getting three touchdowns, jumped on jittery Kansas State for a 50-21 Big Eight Conference victory.

Alabama 43, Miami 13

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., junior Gary Rutledge passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to lead Sugar Bowl-bound Alabama to its ninth straight victory, 43-13, over Miami.

Air Force 27, Arizona 26

At Tucson, Ariz., Air Force roverback Steve Hall stopped a two-point conversion attempt by Arizona with 27 seconds left in the game to preserve a 27-26 upset victory.

## Barber Is World Open Titlist

## Earns Golf's Biggest Prize

By Lincoln A. Werden

PINEHURST, N.C., Nov. 18 (UPI)—There is no need now to call Miller Barber golf's Mr. X. The 42-year-old Texan, whose tinted glasses have often obscured his identity, became the World Open champion yesterday and the winner of \$100,000, the biggest first prize the game has known.

With a concluding 69 capped by a birdie on the final hole of this 144-hole marathon event, Barber finished with a 570 total and a three-stroke edge over 21-year-old Ben Crenshaw, the former intercollegiate champion whom Miller acclaimed as the next Jack Nicklaus.

Miller, owner of a course in Sherman, Texas, said of the young man from Austin who was his principal challenger over the Pinehurst No. 2 course, "It may take time, but in my opinion he's another Nicklaus."

Crenshaw zoomed onto the tournament golf scene two weeks ago by winning the San Diego, Texas, Open in his first competition as a full-fledged PGA cardholder. His share of the \$500,000 purse yesterday was \$44,175, and he had an aggregate of 573.

Costly Drives

Two costly drives that landed in the pines hurt Crenshaw. He carded a bogie on the 11th and another on the par 16th. Although he had been out in 35, as was Barber, Crenshaw's incoming 36 was two over Miller's. The young Texan had begun the day trailing Barber by one.

When Barber secured his par 5 on the 16th to Crenshaw's 8, he widened his lead to 2 and then the final putt on the home green for a birdie 3 sealed the issue. Leonard Thompson of Myrtle Beach, S.C., after a 71, was third at 575, while Tom Watson, leader in the fifth, sixth and seventh rounds, faltered with a 77 for a 595 to tie Al Geiberger. Jim Jamieson followed at 577; Bobby Mitchell and Hale Irwin were next at 578. Gibby Gilbert, the 72-hole pacesetter, took 74 for a total of 583. Arnold Palmer was at 586 after a 78 and Gary Player's 71 put him at 581.

The Diamondhead Corp., which owns five courses, three hotels and a large segment of the



Miller Barber, winner of golf's richest tournament.

## LEADING SCORERS

Miller Barber	570
Ben Crenshaw	573
Al Geiberger	577
Tom Watson	578
Jim Jamieson	577
Bobby Mitchell	578
Hale Irwin	578
Gibby Gilbert	578
Arnold Palmer	586
Gary Player	581
Tommy Horton	581
Jack Nicklaus	581
Jackie Nicklaus	581
Gibby Gilbert	581

Pinehurst village, was the tournament sponsor.

down pass and defensive end Lon Coleman recovered a Missouri fumble to set up another Iowa State score as the Cyclones posted a 17-7 Big Eight upset.

Ga. Tech 26, Navy 22

At Jacksonville, Fla., Cam Bonifay kicked four field goals, one of them from 46 yards, to lead Georgia Tech to a 26-22 victory over Navy.

College Results

EAST

Boston U. 3, Colgate 0.

Concordia 7, Rhode Island 0.

Dartmouth 17, Cornell 0.

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